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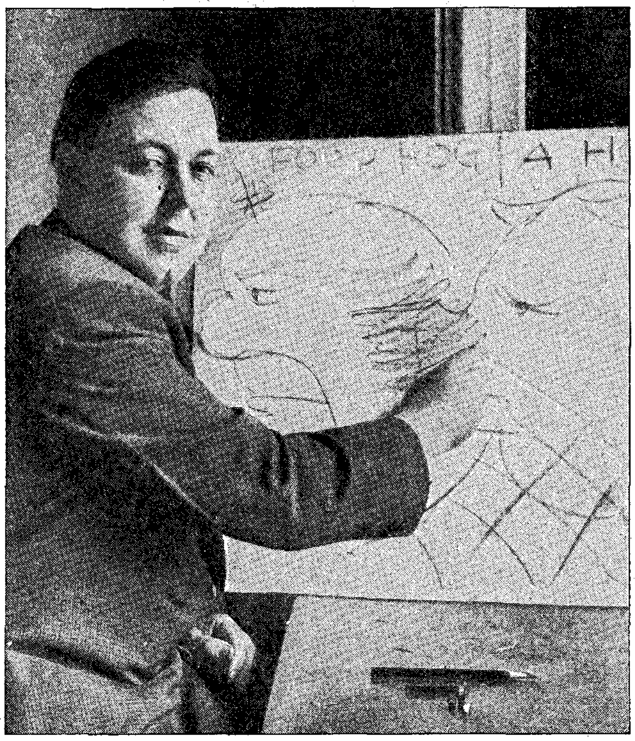
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHO ARE THE WAR-PROFITEERS?



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"WE MUST TAKE THE PAY OUT OF PATRIOTISM,"

Says Representative John M. Baer, the cartoonist, who speaks in Congress for the farmers' Non-Partizan League of North Dakota.

PUBLIC CONDEMNATION of those who regard the war as a chance to make big profits is virtually unanimous, but opinion begins to divide when we try to identify these war-profiteers. Thus, while vigorous speakers of the National Non-Partizan League, the new farmers' party which controls North Dakota and dreams of dominating the nation, were busy in St. Paul last week denouncing the profiteers of finance and industry and demanding that the Government "take the pay out of patriotism," some of our Eastern editors were pillorying these very farmers as war-profiteers in a double sense, since they "not only demand the highest possible speculative price for their wheat, but demand that other people's products shall be sold to them at forced low prices." "The Western farmer who holds back his wheat from the elevators and the market because he is dissatisfied with the official price and hopes that something will happen to enable him to get more is just as much a profiteer as the unscrupulous manufacturer who would coin an unjust advantage out of the nation's crying need," says the Chicago *Herald;* and it adds that the same is true of the workingman who at this critical moment in the nation's history "declines to submit to the machinery provided for the peaceable adjustment of labor disputes and goes on strike for the purpose of forcing compliance with his demands, willy-nilly." For profiteering, it reminds us, is not peculiar to any special division of our social organism, but "connotes a certain state of mind":

"It means the willingness to put one's self-interest absolutely above that of the nation and to seize every possible chance to forward it without any consideration of patriotism whatever.

"The fact that the Government has adopted more stringent measures to prevent profiteering in some cases than others—the further fact that there are possibly certain forms of profiteering that can hardly be reached by Government action—does not alter the character of the act. The profiteer of whatever sort, of whatever rank and condition in life, is morally the same and entitled to the reprobation of a patriotic public."

This meeting of the National Non-Partizan League, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "was first called to protest the Government price of $2.20 per bushel on wheat," but its scope was broadened to permit a general discussion of the economic ills of our land. Conspicuous among these evils at the present time, it seems, is the war-profiteer. In his opening address the president of the League, Mr. A. C. Townley—described as "a slight, sharp-faced, boyish-looking man, yet in the thirties"—told his hearers that representatives of the Department of Justice were in the auditorium "to inspect the patriotism of the meeting," and he remarked that after they had done inspecting the farmers he would like them "to look for patriotism among the profiteers in the leather trust, in the iron, steel, munitions, and coal industries." For, says President Townley, as reported in the New York *Tribune:*

"There is a great difference between our patriotism, the patriotism of the men who toil that the profiteers may make

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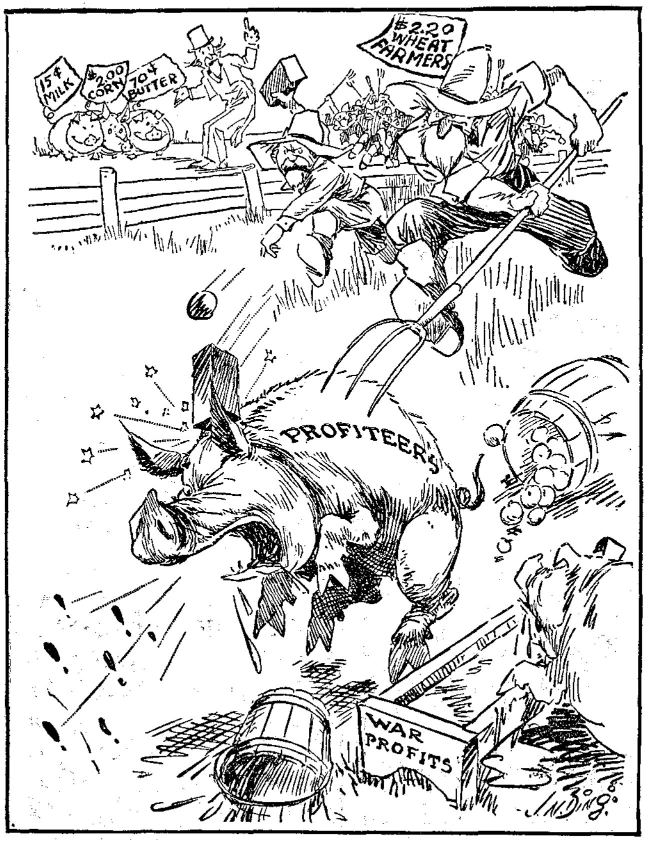
four billions of dollars, and the patriotism of the men who make the billions. While the farmers and other producers have been raising crops to feed the armies of liberty, making ships and munitions and implements of war, a lot of gentlemen have been spending their ample leisure in announcing their patriotism. When you work sixteen hours a day for liberty and democracy you haven't much time or will to wave the flag.

"So they say the farmers are not patriotic. But four billions of profits robbed from the workers will pay for a lot of patriotic announcing. But now you have taken a day off to announce your patriotism. Yet you can not do as much announcing as they do, those men who leave the production of all things to us. Those men whose hands are white and soft, and whose skins are round and smooth, have more time to wave the flag than we have.

"If we were to put in as much time waving it as they do the whole world would starve to death. The profiteers and their kept press are very lavish of patriotism, but too much of it comes from money stolen from us. Their arms are red with the blood that proves they are not patriots. And if they are not patriots what in h— are they? Who has a German helmet? Place it upon their heads, and you will see the Kaiser himself. Patriotism is based upon justice, not upon robbery.



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OUT OF THE WEST.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"I want to say to you and to the newspaper men here that if the papers will tell the truth about this damnable thing as you and I see it, the profiteers will have to go out of business, because they can't stand the breath of truth. No criminal can. When the life of liberty and democracy, when the life of this nation hangs but by a thread, these are the men who talk to us of patriotism and call themselves patriots. And then when a farmer's boy conplains because his wheat is marked down twenty cents a bushel because it contains five pounds of barley they brand him as a pro-German. My answer is that with the aid of the boys who are marching to the battle-front we may yet defeat the representatives of autocracy in our midst as well as abroad.

"We say to the profiteers: 'Government price-fixing is all right. Come on in, the water is fine. We do not ask to fix the price of what you sell us according to the price we fix on what we sell you. We ask you to sell to us according to the price you have fixt on what we sell to you.' I believe there is enough patriotism in the country to see a square deal of this kind. I do not believe that America has been Prussianized yet.

"It is our duty to support the Government in its efforts to fix prices, and if it were not for the patriotism of iron and steel and coal and flour we would have a square deal to-day. Let the Government make those gentlemen produce without profit, as it is making us do, and they will quickly say to the Government: 'Here, take these things. We can't use them.' And then we shall have Government ownership. Their patriotism is of the kind that it takes war-profits to make work. After these fine gentlemen have been trimmed they will have some real patriotism, and the country will be ahead that much.

"It will grade about No. 4, at that, but it will not be 'feed wheat' or 'rejected,' like the kind they have now. When you take the profit out of war no one will be interested in keeping this war for liberty and democracy going any longer than is necessary to save them. If it is right to conscript your son's life, that most precious life, it is right to conscript the coal and steel that God made."

The underlying idea of the League, other speakers explained, is to organize all the farmers and then to unite with organized labor to dominate the nation in the interest of the producers. Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, himself a political product of the League, thus proclaimed the patriotism of the farmers and the workingmen:

"They are loyal and patriotic, and will defend the Stars and Stripes to the last ditch. All they want is a square deal, and the purpose of this conference is to put that square deal up to the Food Administration. The farmers have had poor crops for two years, and the price of $2.20 for wheat, while a good price in other times, is too low for this year. If the price of wheat is to be fixt, then we ask the Government to go down the line and fix the price on all the necessaries of life. I believe the Government is going to do this. I believe there is patriotism enough in the country and among the wealthier classes and the Eastern people to see that the poorer classes get a square deal."

"Big business has seen to it that the same burdens placed upon the farmer by the Food Bill have not fallen upon the other industries," declared Senator A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota; and Representative John M. Baer, the first man sent to Congress by the League, told the farmers that "the food and other profiteers, the real traitors in this time of stress, should be made to pay the money cost of this war." "Wealth," he said, "must be compelled to pay for this war, for the common people haven't the money to give." Arguing that the war should be paid for by taxing war-profits rather than by issuing bonds, Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, said:

"Bonds bring about inflation, increase prices, and aggravate more and more the distress or hardships of the great body of the people.

"After the war, those bonds and their interest charges will be paid almost entirely by taxes on consumption. War-profits will be gone, the burden thereby falling upon those who now suffer particularly from high prices. The bond system has a strong tendency to make the same class who fight the war pay for the war. The amount of bonds issued, therefore, should be kept down to the lowest possible figure.

"Taxes should be laid according to ability to pay.

"A few should not be permitted to profit greatly by the war at the expense of the many.

"That by the most practicable method possible profits which are distinctly war-profits should be marked off, segregated, and taxed to the limit. In so far as human ingenuity can devise a scheme to effectuate it, war should be made to pay for war."

The American farmer's average net profit on wheat at $2.20 a bushel, according to a recognized authority, Prof. G. E. Call, of the Kansas State College of Agriculture, is $1.41 per bushel. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* we read: "Professor Call's estimate is based on an average value of $48 per acre for the wheat land of the country, an average crop of fourteen bushels to the acre, an average cost of 78.7 cents per bushel to the farmer, and a net profit of $16.96 per acre throughout the country." Yet at the St. Paul convention Mr. J. M. Hagan, North Dakota's Commissioner of Agriculture, presented figures to prove that it costs a farmer over $21 an acre to raise wheat, and that the North Dakota crop this year averages only seven bushels an acre.

To sell for $2.20 what it costs the farmer $3 to raise, Mr. Hagan argued, was "a high price for patriotism."

"We are sure the League misrepresents the farmer in its demand for higher crop prices," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which thinks that Professor Call's estimate of a $1.41 profit on $2.20 wheat "is roughly correct." The New York *World*, discussing farmers as war-profiteers, has this to say:

> "It may cost some farmers more than 79 cents a bushel to raise wheat; but the value of their grain at the point of shipment will be so much in excess of Professor Call's estimate of 79 cents as the average cost of wheat-production and so much larger than the prices obtained in normal years as to give the growers a conspicuous place among war-profiteers.
>
> "There is no hint of this, however, in the proceedings of the Non-Partizan League of Farmers, now in session at St. Paul. Every speaker in that interesting assembly holds that, altho dollar wheat in time of peace was considered ideal, the cereal can not be profitably grown to-day unless the Government price is at least $3 a bushel. Moreover, the League is unanimous in advocating price-fixing for all commodities and services not related to the farm on a scale so low as to do away with every idea of gain during the war.
>
> "We have had Jack Cades on the farms heretofore, but this new philosophy transcends anything embraced in the madcap economy of the Kentish rebel. In brief, our wheat-growers ask the Government to guarantee them famine prices free of tax for excess profits and to fix prices for everybody else so that there will be no profits at all."

At the same time that the farmers of the Non-Partizan League in St. Paul were announcing that $2.20 was not an adequate price for their wheat, the National Association of Master Bakers, holding its annual convention in Chicago, was being informed that a Government-fixt minimum basic price of $2.20 a bushel for wheat forces the price of flour to $12 a barrel, makes cheap bread impossible, and "places the consumer at the mercy of the farmer." Says the Association's president, Mr. S. F. McDonald:

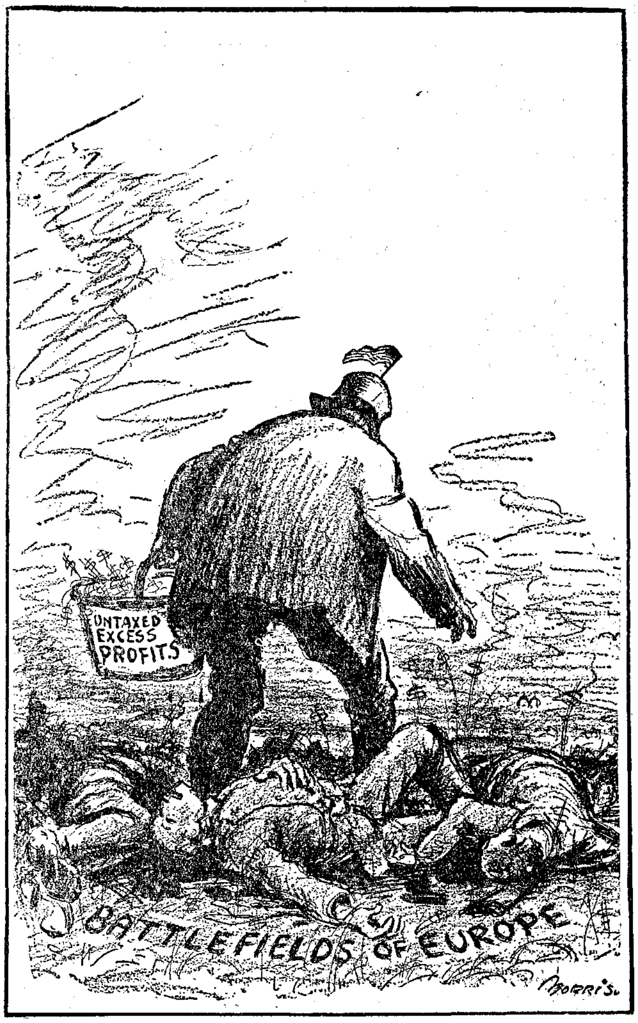
> "As an artificial stimulant to wheat-production Congress proposes to guarantee a minimum price of $2 for the 1918 wheat crop. At the same time Congress delegates to the farmer the right to hoard farm products. These are conditions tending to build up excessive bread costs. The farmer, guaranteed a $2 minimum, may quickly realize that a small crop is easier to handle than a large one. A high minimum without a maximum price tends to defeat the thing which the majority of the people are anxious to see, namely, a reduction in the high price of wheat. With a reasonable maximum price the farmer would know that he could not raise a short crop and hoard for an abnormal price, but would know that if he wanted a lot of money he would have to raise a lot of wheat to get it."

But the farmers are acquitted of the charge of hoarding their wheat for higher prices, and by no less an authority than Mr. Hoover, who is quoted by a Washington correspondent as saying:

> "Except in certain very limited areas where antiwar and pro-German propaganda is being carried on, there is no disposition to withhold the wheat from the Government and the Allies. The farmers are very busy planting a very greatly increased acreage of winter wheat. The report of the millers' committee shows that all mills in the Central and Southern States are running over the normal of last year, and while the lateness of the harvest has shortened supplies to mills in the Northwestern section, this is now remedied by arrivals of Canadian wheat."

Mr. Hoover, however, recognizes the menace of the war-profiteer. Addressing the war-convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City last week, he warned American business men that they must combine to drive out the profiteers or the nation would be plunged into revolution and chaos like Russia. He said in part:

> "It appears to us that no right-minded man wants extra profit from the war. If he does he should be branded with the brand of Judas for selling the blood of our sons for profit. . . . . .
>
> "One looming shadow of this war is its drift toward socialism. For the gigantic sacrifice of life the world is demanding a sacrifice of property. We will surely drift to that rocky coast unless we can prove the economic soundness and willingness for public service of our commercial institutions. It is worth while examining the developments in Russia from this point of view. There no practical or effective form of commercial regulation or distribution was undertaken. In consequence of speculation, profiteering, and failure in commerce to service public interest, the condition of the industrial classes became so intolerable as to steam the hotbed of revolution. Justifiable as this revolution may have been, and as great a cause of liberty as it may result, no one can deny that the whole trend of this revolution has been socialistic, and the latest phase is a development into practical socialism. This strain in the revolution, I am convinced from much experience in Russia, was the reaction from failure of the Government and the commercial classes to meet their public duty.
>
> "The other end to be attained is of profound importance. The alternative to failure of our commercial system to maintain its place and at the same time serve public interest is rigid autocratic governmental organization of industry of the German type. Such organization is autocracy itself—it breeds bureaucracy and stifles initiative, and thus democracy, at its birth. We must organize—we must mobilize—our every national energy, if we are to win this war against the organization perfected by autocracy. Either we must organize from the top down or from the bottom up. One is autocracy itself—the other democracy. If democracy can not organize to accomplish its economic as well as its military defense, it is a false faith and need be abandoned.
>
> "The Food Administration has appealed to the commerical community to march with it to an organization, democratic in its inspiration and vital to our defense. If we succeed we shall have assisted our commercial institutions to their own stability in after years, and beyond this they will have proved that democracy is a faith worthy of defense.
>
> "The large question of the hour is price-fixing, for the suspension of the law of demand and supply as an equitable, economic law is forcing our hand in every direction. We will find as we go on with the war and its increasing economic disruption that first one commodity after another will need to be



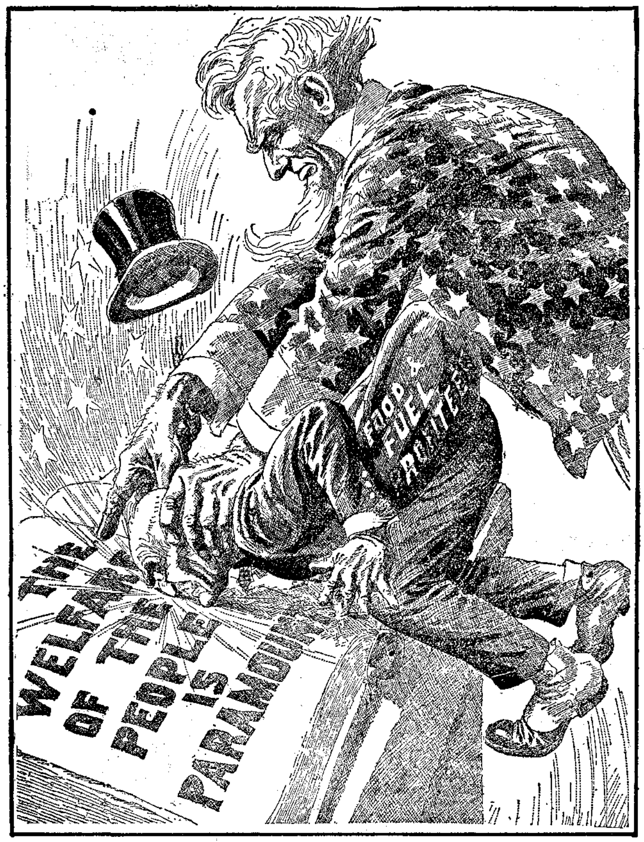
ARE YOU THIS KIND OF PATRIOT?

—Morris in the Sacramento *Bee*.

taken into control. We will, however, profit by experience if we lay down no hard and fast rules, but if we deal with every situation on its own merits. So long as demand and supply have free play in a commodity, we had best leave it alone."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, referring to earlier suspicions concerning the Non-Partizan League's attitude toward the war, remarks that—

> "The heads of the League now profess strict loyalty as well as a friendliness to the Government in its financing of the conflict. Their conduct in the past, however, has not been strictly in accord with their present professions. There were indications, more or less, of an attempt to make political capital out of discontent in some quarters due to sympathy with the enemy. But if politics was the underlying motive of the League's attitude, that attitude has evidently—and to the credit of the Northwest farmer—turned out to be bad politics. The League now proposes to aid the Government in the flotation of the second Liberty Loan, and Mr. Townley proposes to eject from the present conference speakers uttering disloyal sentiments."


FOOD
FUEL
PROFITEER
THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE IS PARAMOUNT

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"THERE'S YOUR LESSON!"
—Murphy in the New York *American*.

This new farmers' party, the Socialist New York *Call* discovers, really "demands the abolition of the profit system; demands, in short, what the Socialists demand." "Good for Townley and the North Dakota farmers!" *The Call* exclaims. And it goes on to say:

> "If they are mad, we want to see them bite the agriculturists of all other States and infect them, too. We do not look upon their effort as a competitor or rival of Socialism, but a movement converging on the same road, and with the same object—the abolition of the profiteer. They are clear on that point. And while they remain clear on it—and the farmer is anything but a fool—we shall indulge in no envious feelings if they send a score of their representatives to Congress before we do. Nor do we care much about the name. While their main object remains the extirpation of the profit system, they are Socialists, whatever other name they may call themselves, and are working for the realization of Socialism.
>
> "We extend fraternal greetings to the farmers of North Dakota. They are, at last, on the right track, and we sincerely hope they will show the way to millions of other robbed and exploited tillers of the soil."

THIS WINTER'S COAL PROBLEM

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER becomes, in an uncomfortably literal sense, the last man, as far as coal is concerned, some observers think, as they study the plans of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator for the Government during the war. In solving the coal problem, he is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* as saying that the first fact to be considered is transportation, for the railroads must be kept going or our coal-supplies will simply mount up. Second to be met, this correspondent quotes him as saying, are the demands of the manufacturing plants which are turning out munitions of war of all kinds. Next, public institutions, such as schools and public-utility corporations, must be taken care of, and fourth "comes the private consumer." According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald*, however, coal required for Government work and operation of the railroads will be apportioned first, for family use second, and for commercial needs third, according to the importance of the industry affected. There will not be enough coal to supply all demands, we are told, and it is expected that some plants of minor importance will have to shut down. The *Herald's* correspondent says further that the greatest problem is that of transportation, which railroad officials predict will grow worse through the winter, as car-efficiency is less in cold weather and navigation on the Great Lakes and on many rivers will be suspended. Information collected by the Federal Trade Commission and by the Geological Survey, we read further, shows the mines are producing only about 70 per cent. of their capacity. With the addition of mine-labor it is expected that this may be increased to about 75 per cent., but officials are unable to see how the production can be extended beyond that.

Associated Press dispatches from Washington state that the outlook for the winter is that while there will be sufficient anthracite for domestic consumption in the East, there may be an insufficiency of bituminous to keep industrial plants going at their present capacity. The chief sections of the country facing suffering, we are told, are New England and the West and Northwest. In the matter of prices, the press inform us that the Fuel Administrator will cover the prices in every district in the country, but they will be tentative.

The proposal of Dr. Garfield that "if every family will reduce the temperature of its house at least five degrees; it will mean that millions of tons of coal will be saved and the health of the nation will be improved," irritates some journals. Among these is the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which thinks Dr. Garfield may mean well but does not seem to realize that the American householder is hardly ready "to return to the thrifty ways of his ancestors, close up his parlor, and keep the 'living rooms' just warm enough so that the breath of the occupants does not congeal." On the other hand, the Providence *Journal* agrees with Dr. Garfield on this point and urges that we burn less coal and get more heat out of what we do burn, not only for our health's sake, but as "a patriotic obligation." Adverting to the wastage of coal in industrial plants, the South Bend *Tribune* suggests that the average fireman be educated in scientific firing in classes formed by State Councils of Defense, and it holds that the Fuel Administrator is right when he says that the nation can not depend upon price-fixing and improved transportation alone to solve the fuel problem. In the heart of the Eastern coal region the Scranton *Republican* says that while Dr. Garfield's five-degrees-less suggestion is worth acting on, "it will hardly commend itself in zero weather or to those who are compelled by force of circumstances to buy in small quantities and who have reduced the question of coal economy to its lowest possible point." As for manufacturing plants, this journal remarks that "speeding up of great mills can not be accomplished with diminished fires."

TO DRAFT ALIENS

"I DO NOT THINK IT RIGHT to put the heavy burden only on the citizens of the United States and let the foreigners get the benefit," writes a drafted American citizen to the Chicago *Herald*. This man has a store which he closed when called to the colors, while near by is a rival store, owned by a foreigner, which will profit by the removal of its American competitor. Senator Lodge informed his colleagues the other day that he had received many letters, varying in details and phraseology, but all in the following vein: "We have been drafted; we go, and we go readily; but the men who are living in this country, who are protected by its laws, who are furnished with education by its schools, are going to step in and take our places in the factory or anywhere else, and they boast they are going to do it." Such communications explain our press's unanimous indorsement of the measure to make aliens of military age in the United States subject to the Selective-Draft Law.

"The apparent injustice of stripping the land of American youths to furnish a fighting force for Europe while leaving millions of aliens at home to enjoy the rewards of peaceful industry has undoubtedly got on the people's nerves," notes the New York *Sun;* and *The Morning Telegraph* remarks that "the United States Senate has done a good day's work in decreeing that the country that is good enough to live in is good enough to fight for." "This is a measure of common justice," declares the Chicago *Tribune*, and this view is echoed by papers in all sections of the country, even the New York *Tribune* and Mr. Hearst's *American* here finding themselves in agreement.

Of the 9,649,938 registered under the Selective-Draft Law, 1,229,259 were classified as aliens—this number not including those who had taken out their first papers but had not completed their citizenship. Of these male aliens of military age, according to some estimates, nearly three-quarters of a million owe allegiance to the nations which are our Allies in the present war. In Chicago alone there are more than 76,000 alien male residents between the ages of 21 and 31, and in one district of that city the draft registrants exempted because of their foreign allegiance amounted to 70 per cent. As the Chicago *Tribune* remarks:

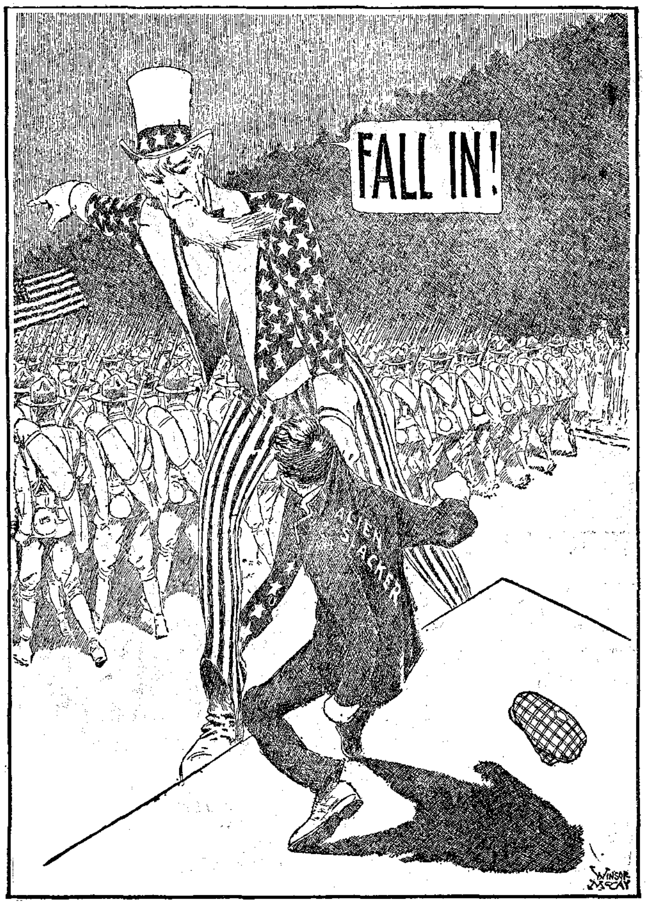
> "America has welcomed these strangers and given most of them a measure of prosperity they did not possess and could not hope for in their native lands. If they had remained at home, most of them would have been called to war, and the rest would be, in any case, obligated to military service. They ought not to be allowed to shirk this duty both to their native country and ours. If they are to enjoy the advantages of life in America they should be compelled to meet its responsibilities."

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, which welcomes the promise of a speedy settlement of this question, reminds us that—

> "Americans subject to conscription have felt the injustice of their places in industrial and business life being taken by persons who have enjoyed all the benefits of residence in America without assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. The character of the war, affecting all peoples, has aggravated this growing resentment. The fact that any man capable of military service should be exempted solely because he is enjoying the protection and blessings of a country whose sons are called to make the supreme sacrifice in its defense has not seemed right, no matter what refinements of technical law may be argued in its support. If we were in a war with a neighboring nation, over some comparatively inconsequential matter, it would be different, but we are engaged in the greatest struggle of all history in defense of the rights of all people to live their own lives without trespassing on the rights of others."

Particularly admirable, in the opinion of the Newark *Evening News*, is the provision of the Chamberlain resolution that the President shall be authorized to enlist for non-combatant war work all nationals of Germany, or of the allies of Germany, resident in the United States. "Certainly, if an Englishman, for example, is not to be permitted to take the place in industrial life of an American called to his country's service, the chance should not exist for a German," remarks this Newark paper.

The purpose of the Chamberlain resolution, approvingly remarks the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, is "to force alien slackers to either enlist in the American ranks or go home and fight for their own country." And in the New York *Tribune* we read:



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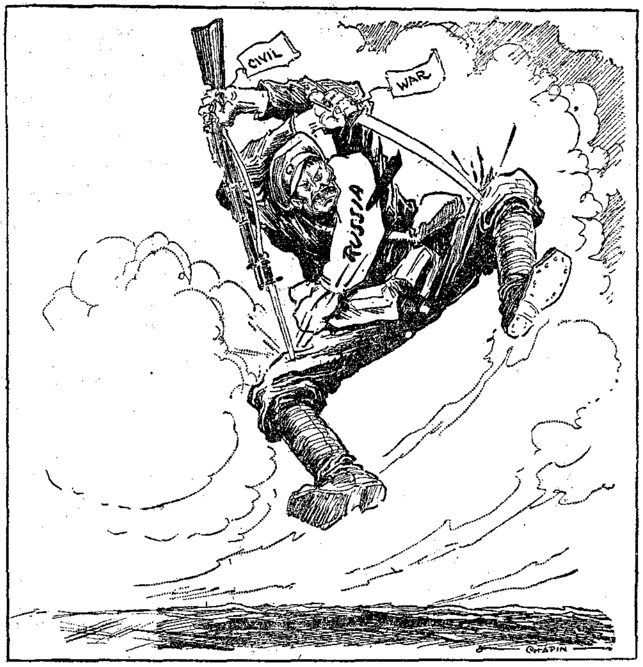
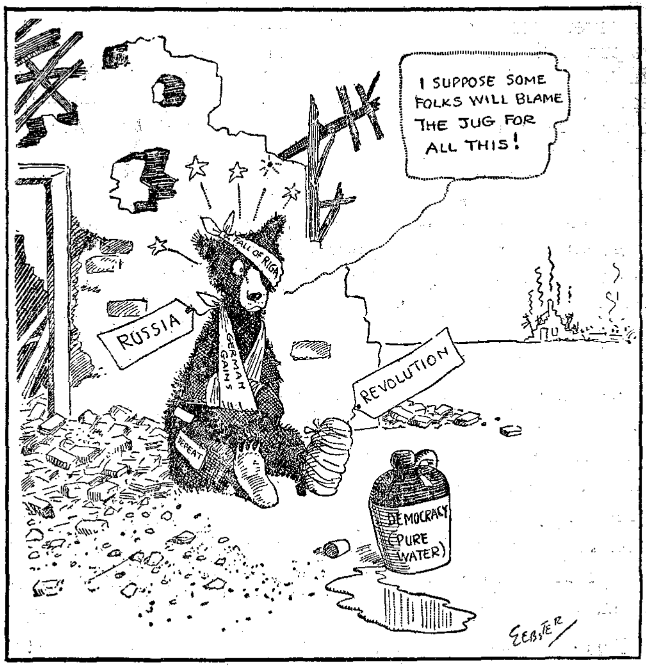
UNCLE SAM IS RIGHT!
—McCay in the New York *American*.

> "The present basis of operations has borne heavily on many districts where the quota, figured on the basis of population of draft age, had to be filled from citizens only. Senator Lodge cited one district in Brooklyn where the first call took every American. This was a form of discrimination against which many States have protested. Too much weight has been given to arguments that the drafting of aliens would deprive industry of valuable men and would set an awkward precedent under which Americans resident in foreign countries might be drafted in future wars. It is hard to see how a situation in which an alien was taken to fill a draft quota instead of a citizen would cripple industry—the same total of men would be taken and the same total left; and the discretion of the draft boards as to exemption on the score of indispensability of service at home would be exercised with the same wisdom, it is to be assumed, whether the man called happened to be a citizen or an alien.
>
> "Under Senator Chamberlain's resolution foreign citizens who prefer not to fight for the United States would have ninety days in which to leave the country. That is eminently fair. These men of foreign birth and foreign allegiance are here primarily for their own advantage, not for the country's. What advantage the country reaps is incidental. Thousands on thousands of them would have to fight under a draft system if they were in their own country. There would be scant justice in their being permitted to escape military service there and here, too, while they continued to enjoy whatever economic advantages their immunity from service gave them over Americans called to the colors or liable to the call. But if they would prefer to fight at home, or if they belong to a nation not engaged in the war, this country is willing to have them go home. If that constitutes a dangerous precedent for the future, it must be made the best of on the ground that war conditions inevitably produce some unavoidable dangers and hardships even for neutrals, and these provisions appear calculated to protect both the individual and this country."



HIS FALL OFFENSIVE.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.



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CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

—Webster in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

WHAT IS TAKING THE RUSH OUT OF RUSSIA.

WHERE TO ENCAMP THE NEGRO TROOPS

THE OUTBREAK OF NEGRO SOLDIERS at Houston in the latter part of August has caused a sharp division of opinion among some editorial observers on the encampment problem of the negro. To some Southern editors who protest against having negroes in cantonments in that section of the country, others reply that the South has always claimed ability to deal best with the negro, and now is the time for it to prove its claim. The rioting in Houston resulted in the death of seventeen persons and the wounding of a score or more, it will be recalled. Sooner or later the War Department will realize, remarks the Birmingham (Ala.) *Ledger*, that negro troops should not be mobilized or trained in the South, and the sooner the better. The Columbia (S. C.) *State* is of the opinion that the training of numbers of negro troops in any Southern district would "cause complications, not only objectionable to the Southern people, but potential in the creation of delays and difficulties in the making of the National Army." Nothing should be allowed to interfere with this great task, says *The State*, which offers the following suggestion:

> "About 10 per cent. of the population of the United States are negroes, and of these about 80 or 85 per cent. live in the South. The distribution of 50,000 or 100,000, or twice so many, negroes in camps at or near Northern cities would cause no inconvenience. New York State now has a regiment of National Guard troops composed of negroes, and their presence excites no resentment. The presence of a dozen regiments of negroes at the cantonment near Yaphank, on Long Island, would not excite a ripple of protest and the Southern negroes would not object to going to the North. Why not send them? Why risk the outbreak of unpleasantness in the South when it is not necessary and when the one great object is to raise, equip, and train an army with celerity?"

The Savannah *Press* confesses regret that negro troopers should be forced to train in camps where the weather is least suited to them, but it feels convinced that they "would get better training and discipline at the North—also the North might get a little discipline of the sort it needs—for the reason that they would not at the outset be under the impression that defiance of authority constitutes an assertion of the dignity which service for the nation gives them." The occurrence at Houston might have been foretold, observes the Savannah *News*, which believes that the Brownsville affair, during Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, indicated what might happen whenever negro troops, undeterred by the presence of white troops, were encamped at a Southern town. That they should be mobilized in the North is the view of this journal, and "perhaps at such a distance from the nearest community that the chances of trouble between them and the white inhabitants may be reduced to a minimum." Among other dailies that believe negro troops should not be trained in the South are the Houston *Post*, the San Antonio *Light*, the Vicksburg *Herald*, and the New Orleans *Item* and *Times-Picayune*.

In sharp disagreement with their view the Houston *Chronicle* observes:

> "To say that the South is so unsafe for negro soldiers that mutinies are likely to occur if they are brought here is merely another way of saying that our military establishment is unable to enforce discipline and that our soldiers will only be orderly when the civil life suits their ideas and convenience, which is a fine notion to go to France with."

The Dallas *News* avers that "a good deal of our race trouble in the South is caused by unnecessary harshness on the part of police officers in their dealings with negroes," for in "too many instances police-officers act as if they were agents of vengeance rather than of justice." The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is among those journals that believe now is the time for the South to make good the old and accepted claim that it knows best how to deal with the negro problem, and it adds:

> "Our own people believe that the young negro men of the country should be drafted into the Army. They would think it most unjust if the white men were drafted and the negroes were left behind. The Government has very wisely adopted the policy of applying the Draft Law impartially to all races and to all creeds. If the negro is drafted and made to serve his country under arms, he is certainly entitled to fair and just treatment in the training-camps of the country. If he is worthy to carry a rifle in France, he is worthy to be trained in the use of that rifle in America."

The Arkansas Gazette maintains that the proper place to train the negro regiments of the National Army—that is, those regiments composed of Southern negroes—is in the South. If the War Department uses good judgment in the assignment of officers to handle negro recruits and if the officers use good judgment, there should be no trouble, for—

"In the first place, negroes from Southern cities and from

Southern cotton-fields should not be sent North to suffer under the severe cold there. In the second place, if Southern men are put in charge of those negroes the work of disciplining them will be facilitated, for the Southern man knows the negro and the negro knows the Southern man. In spite of the rantings of writers who know nothing of the negro there is a bond of sympathy between the Southern white man and the Southern negro that is very strong and that can be used to good advantage.

"But mistakes should be avoided. For instance, it would be a grave error to send negro sergeants from negro regular regiments into the South to assist in the training of negro troops, and it would be a greater error to send negro commissioned officers. Also at no cantonment should there be a greater percentage of negro troops than one-fourth of the total of soldiers there."

The Atlanta *Constitution* believes that since the colored men are put in the service, the main question is to get out of the negro the best there is in him instead of the worst. In doing this "lies very largely the peace and happiness, primarily, of a tremendous element of the black people of the South; and, secondarily, the citizenry of the country as a whole, both South and North." There are certain facts to be kept in mind, according to *The Constitution:*

"First of these is the fact that the negro has a 'best side,' which was fully demonstrated by his unparalleled conduct during the Civil War. That war probably afforded the only instance in the history of the world when a race stood loyally and heroically back of the women and children while its masters were out fighting to keep it in slavery. The world's history does not recount a better display of loyalty on the part of any race or any people. Throughout the four years of the Civil War there was never an assault, nor an attack, nor a betrayal of the trust reposed in the negroes. On the other hand, they stood as sentinels and guards over the helpless families of their masters under arms. . . . . . .

"That is the 'best side' of the negro, which we should remember to-day.

"Another condition to be kept in view is the unfortunate trait of the negro's character that instinctively induces him to shield those of his race who commit crime. They not only shield criminals of their race, but take as race antagonism the dealings on the part of courts and law officers with admitted transgressors of the law.

"If occasionally a negro trooper gets infractious, transgresses the law, and falls into the hands of a policeman, it must not be made a race matter, because it will not be anything of the sort. . . . . . .

"We must all keep in mind, too, the dual obligation on the other side, which can be exprest in the simple statement that in dealing with the colored troops the white people must be fair and just.

"We believe that if this is impress upon officers of the law, street-car conductors, and all others with whom the selected colored troops will be most frequently brought into contact, the likelihood of friction will be entirely removed.

"In other words, if negroes and white alike are imprest with the fact that we are going to demand and give fair treatment, we will have gone a long way toward solving what in other places has proved a mean problem."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE soap-box was more useful when it held soap.—*New York World.*

ITALY should have no difficulty in stretching its national food.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Swedish Government should get its grub from the people it saws wood for.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE Russian Provisional Government might have a chance if it could provide more provisions.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MR. HOOVER says he has no power to set a price on meat. Then he isn't as big a man as our butcher.—*Dallas News.*

LOTS of men would be willing to stand a tax on war-profits if a prohibitive tax could be put on war-prophets.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

HEARST has been boosting a song entitled "Send Me Away with a Smile." Referred to the Department of Justice.—*New York Evening Sun.*

BUT for the fact that German secret diplomacy is neither secret nor diplomatic it would appear to be pretty accurately named.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE German Crown Princess has given birth to a girl, "according to Berlin advices." Our understanding is that Berlin advice was to give birth to boys.—*Chicago Herald.*

THE soldiers as a rule are of an uncomplaining disposition, but the $20,000 worth of footballs recently sent them by Harvard students will give them something to kick about.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE still believe the Russians will win in the long run.—*Toledo Blade.*

A FRENCH Cabinet nowadays looks more like a whatnot.—*Boston Transcript.*

RUSSIA couldn't be expected to preserve the fruits of revolution without a few jars.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A FEW Swedish envoys will soon be trying to find their way home without getting their feet wet.—*New York World.*

THE *Staats-Zeitung* is properly severe in its condemnation of Count Luxburg. The Count was found out.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

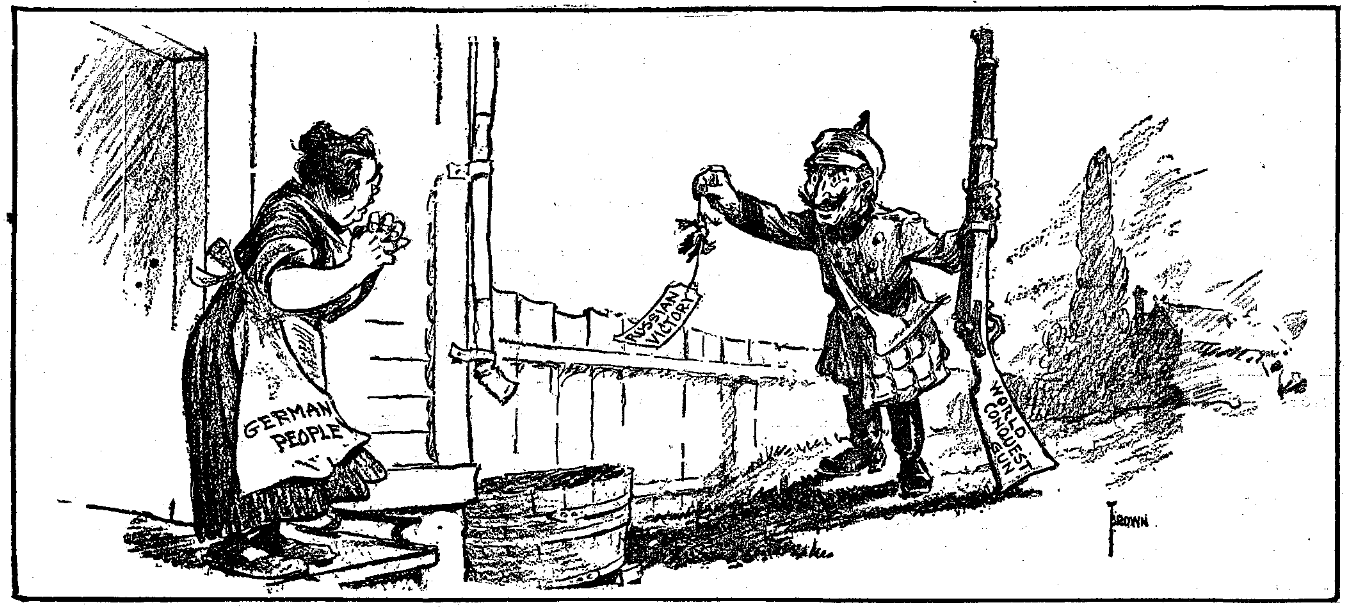
THE Kaiser announces that Riga has been freed. But it is receiving no congratulations from Belgium.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE only thing which seems to be interfering with Kerensky's success as a dictator is that he can't dictate.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

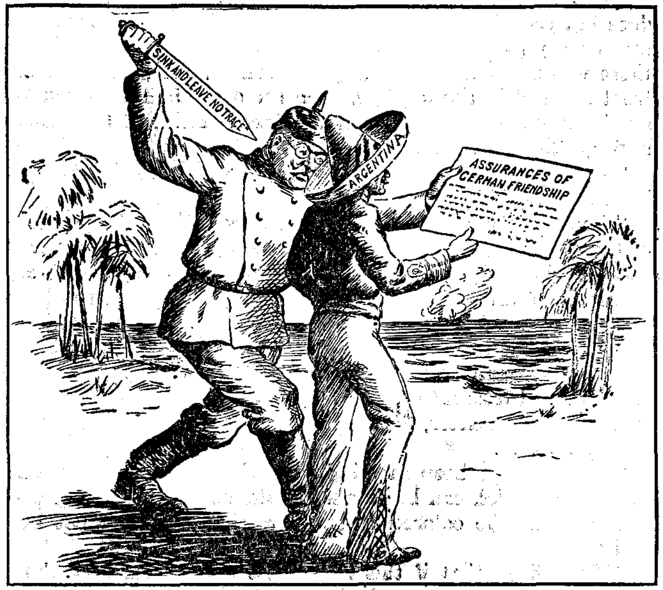
FOR some reason, the noble example of Russia is not now so confidently expected to inspire a revolution among the neighboring Teutons.—*Savannah News.*

THERE'S nothing new about the manufacture of paper shoes. The curious thing about it is that the makers took so long to admit it.—*New York Telegraph.*

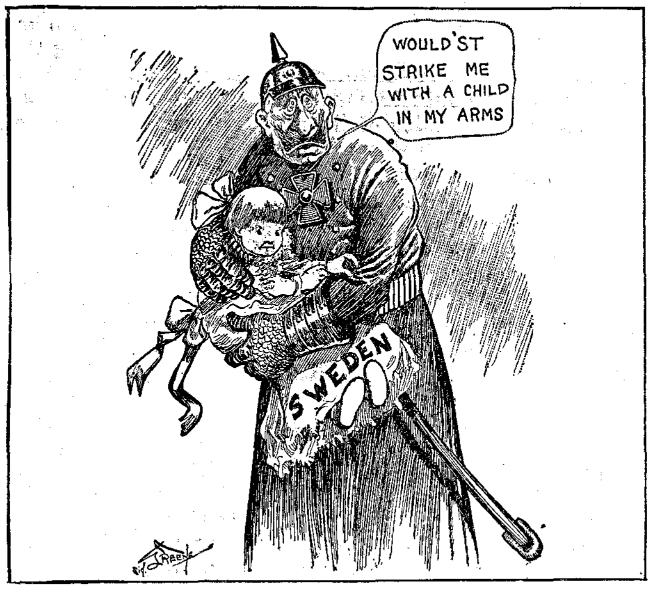
GERMANY is reported as agreeing with the Pope upon "the absolute independence of Belgium." She had a similar agreement with France and England prior to August, 1914.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*



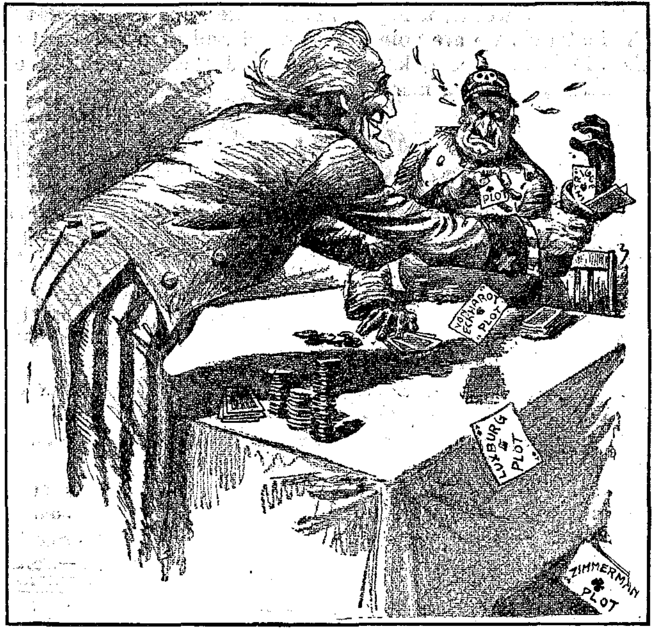
THE LION-HUNTER. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*


SINK AND LEAVE NO TRACE
ARGENTINA
ASSURANCES OF GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

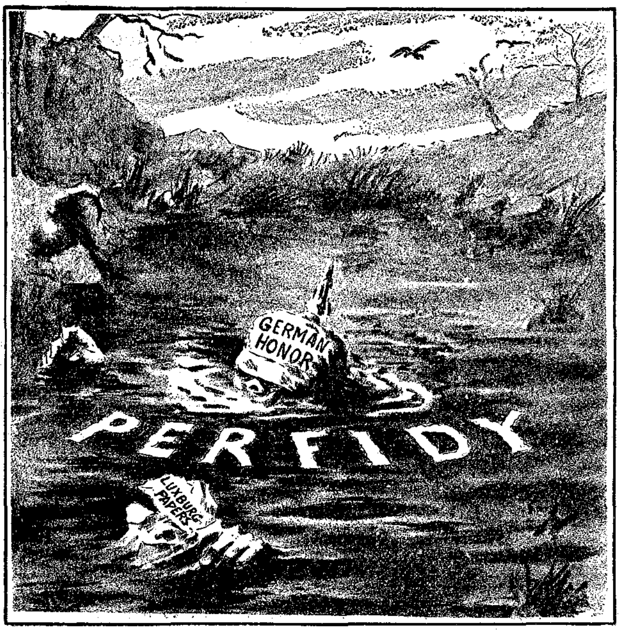
STABBED IN THE BACK.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


WOULD'ST STRIKE ME WITH A CHILD IN MY ARMS
SWEDEN

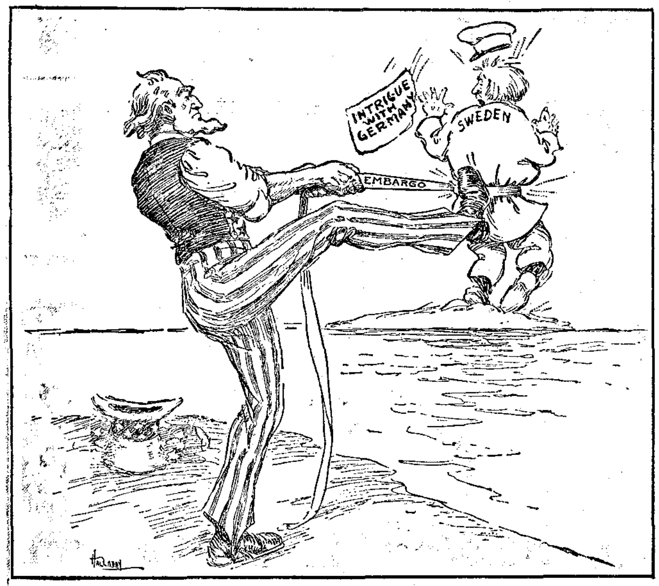
ANOTHER PEACE PLEA.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.


PLOT
VON ECKHARDT PLOT
LUXBURG PLOT
ZIMMERMAN PLOT

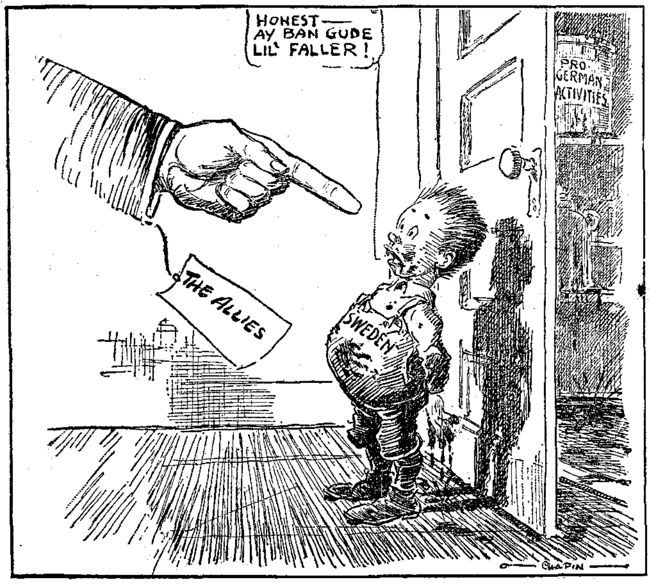
"BETTER STICK TO MURDER, WILLIE; YOU ARE TOO DARN CLUMSY TO CHEAT!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.


GERMAN HONOR
PERFIDY
LUXBURG PAPERS

SINKING WITHOUT LEAVING A TRACE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.


INTRIGUE WITH GERMANY
SWEDEN
EMBARGO

TIGHTEN IT UP.
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.


HONEST— AY BAN GUDE LIL' FALLER!
PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES
THE ALLIES
SWEDEN
CHAPIN

CAUGHT!
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

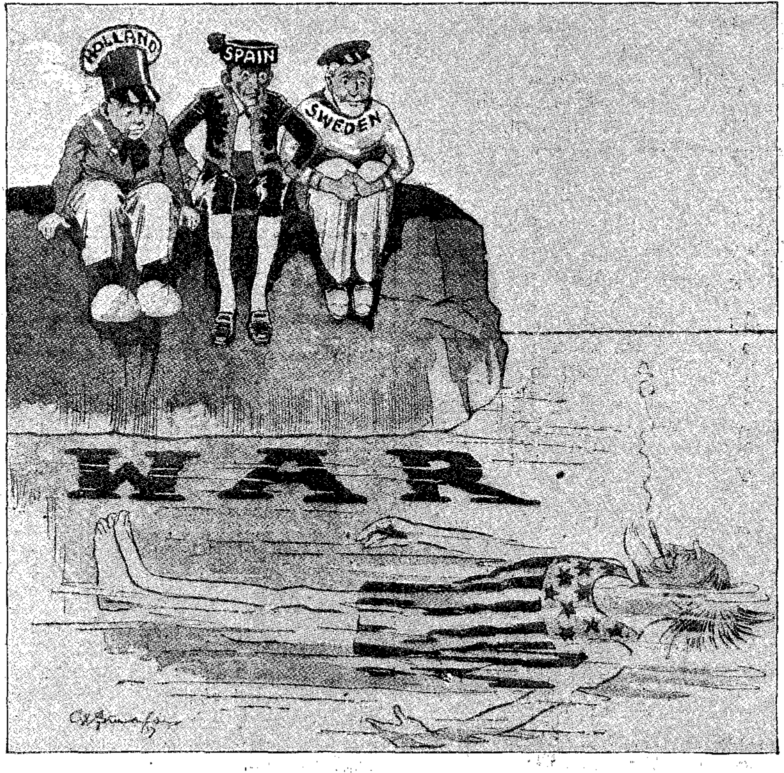
A FEW CARTOON TRACES SHOWING WHERE LUXBURG WENT DOWN.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICAN DEPRAVITY AND THE GERMAN CONSCIENCE

THE CALM INCITEMENT TO MURDER Argentine sailors contained in Count Luxburg's famous dispatch does not appear to worry the German conscience half so much as America's desperate wickedness in "stealing" so sacred a thing as a diplomatic document. In fact, the German papers ring with denunciations of this "theft." The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* blandly ignores the fact that Count Luxburg desired to "sink without a trace" the ships of a country with which Germany was at peace and amity and characterizes his dispatch as "confidential advice to his superiors," but the Berlin organ is wounded to the quick by our depravity in the matter. It says:

> "It does not require diplomatic expertness to exploit this theft of dispatches for political purposes, for they really only concern the confidential advice to his superiors on the part of a man who apparently is endowed with much temperament. The perfidy consists in the Entente effort to falsify the facts in the case for the purpose of reading into Count Luxburg's dispatch the style and opinions of the German Government."



"COME ON IN, THE WATER'S FINE."

—*Passing Show* (London).

The moral issue is faced by only one of the Berlin papers, and it is left for the despised Socialist *Vorwärts* to denounce Count Luxburg's act:

> "The German Government is in duty bound to make prompt and unequivocal declaration that such methods as those employed are wholly foreign to its purpose, and that it does not for a moment contemplate permitting again to foe or neutral inhuman warfare in the course of which ships should be permitted to disappear without leaving a trace behind. Unfortunately the most important thing has been neglected, and that was the prompt recall of a Minister who dared to make such a suggestion."

The Swedish imbroglio, however, does seem to have embarrassed the German Government. For some days no mention of the affair was made in the press and the actual dispatches have been published in few of the papers. Wilhelmstrasse, perhaps, feels humiliated at this new exposure of German diplomatic astuteness, and the word seems to have gone forth that poor Count Luxburg be denounced by the press for being found out. In fact, the three Junker papers that defended him, the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, *Börsen Zeitung*, and *Freisinnige Zeitung*, have been promptly suppressed for their pains. The sort of denunciation acceptable to the powers that be is found in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, which says that Count Luxburg should be "*spurlos-versenkt*":

> "We are certain the German Government decidedly disapproves of Count Luxburg's advice and his frank characterization of a Minister of the nation to which he is accredited. But this disapproval must not merely be exprest verbally. We must insist that a Minister who is capable of sending such dispatches shall immediately be recalled. We should not wait for action by the Argentine Government, but ourselves act at once. One would best permit von Luxburg to disappear without the very slightest trace."

Meanwhile all Scandinavia is indignant at the way Sweden has been compromised. In Sweden itself the *Stockholms Dagbladt*, representing the party in power, says:

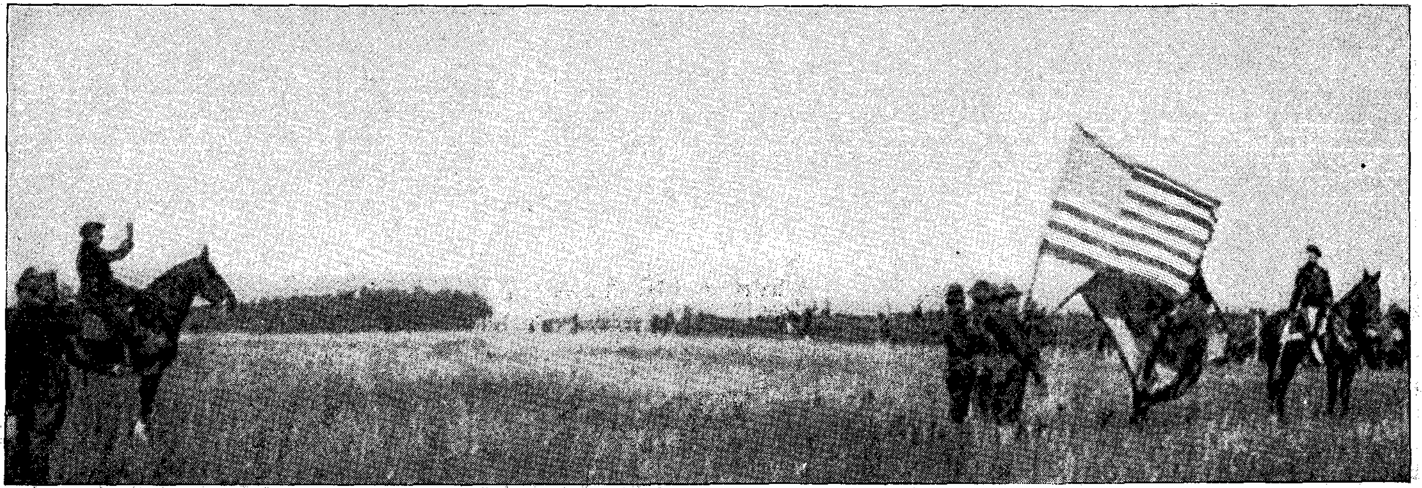
> "We deeply lament the fact that our neutrality seems to have been infringed by Germany through misuse of our facilities. The lack of caution displayed by our Foreign Office casts doubts upon our impartiality, which, tho they are perfectly justified, must damage and humiliate us. One can not, however, help feeling that the manner in which the charge has been made points more in the direction of seeking to influence public opinion than to any desire to state the matter for fair consideration. And one wonders whether there is any connection between this and Lord Robert Cecil's interview prophesying that the whole of Europe would arm against Germany."

Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialists and one of the most powerful figures in the northern Kingdom, writes in the Stockholm *Social Democraten:*

> "Our Foreign Office itself is most seriously compromised, not in the sense that it had for a moment any intention of assisting in criminal practises comparable with the German dispatch of bombs, poisons, and infernal machines to neutral Norway, but that by its absolute and inexcusable credulity it has opened official Swedish lines of communication in favor of its mighty southern friends, apparently without retaining the slightest control over matter thus sent. . . . . . .
>
> "The declaration of our Foreign Minister may remove certain insulting suspicions, but nevertheless there will be an impression of utterly blind confidence, of compromising service to one side. It is obvious that for the welfare of our people such an impression can not be allowed to remain. In situations of this kind the whole people have to pay for the stupidity which, according to the proverb, is worse than a crime, but our people's will for sincere and honest neutrality is too firm and trustworthy to deserve it."

Curiously enough, far more indignation is found in the Norwegian than in the Swedish press. The Norwegian Government organ, the Christiania *Norske Intelligenssedler*, says:

> "That the Swedish Minister and Foreign Office should have . . . transmitted code telegrams for other countries is in itself a grave mistake; but what is incomprehensible is that Sweden continued this service after the British protest in 1915. Swedish



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WITH OUR EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN EUROPE: OLD GLORY RECEIVING THE SALUTE OF THE

diplomacy is in no way excused from its responsibility, and even the mildest judgment must admit that its slackness in maintaining neutrality deserves severe criticism."

The Christiania *Morgenbladet*, somewhat acidly, writes:

> "Sweden until now has played such a commanding part in Scandinavian cooperation that the other Scandinavian countries have been unable to maintain their own interests to a degree desirable. Neither Norway nor Denmark would in the future like to leave Sweden in the leading position if she sticks to a system which not only is to be condemned on moral grounds, but endangers Sweden's neutrality and might greatly risk that of the two other Scandinavian countries.
>
> "If Sweden can not weaken the impression made by Secretary Lansing's revelations she is hopelessly disgraced in international opinion for a long time. The idea of an international conference under Swedish chairmanship is destroyed forever, and we regret to say that we are afraid that Scandinavian cooperation, which was so successfully renewed, will retrograde and will have the greatest difficulties to combat."

Some of the Norwegian papers are afraid that Germany is trying to embroil the whole of Scandinavia, while others think that we would like to use the incident as a lure to bring in the three northern kingdoms on our side. The Christiania *Sjoefartstidende* thinks Sweden ought to have been more wide-awake:

> "We are eagerly looking forward to von Kühlmann's explanation of the affair, which stains not only Sweden, whose Government has constantly protested its desire for neutrality at any price, but first and foremost Germany, which must long ago have seen that its methods are morally subversive and in contravention of international law. These methods are perhaps aimed at forcing a neutral country to side with Germany in addition to abusing its secret service, but if the systematic undermining of Sweden's position be its aim, Swedish diplomacy ought to have smelled it out."

The English papers express astonishment at the somewhat unruffled manner in which Sweden has faced the situation. The London *Morning Post* writes,

> "It does not appear that the Swedish Government quite appreciates the gravity of the issues involved. Moreover, there is the further question as to whether other Swedish representatives in other capitals also transmit through Stockholm to Berlin. Germany, as we know, has been receiving much information through sources undiscoverable up to now. After what has been discovered it is impossible to suspect that it should not have a particular direction."

The London *Daily Chronicle* hints that some pressure may be placed upon Sweden:

> "The treachery of which the Swedish Foreign Office is guilty is quite indefensible. There are three ways in which it may be rectified at Stockholm. Either the Foreign Minister may disown and punish his subordinates, the Government may disown the Foreign Minister, or the country may disown the Government. Failing any of these, the Allies may be driven to take steps in their own defense."

THE HOODWINKED TURKS

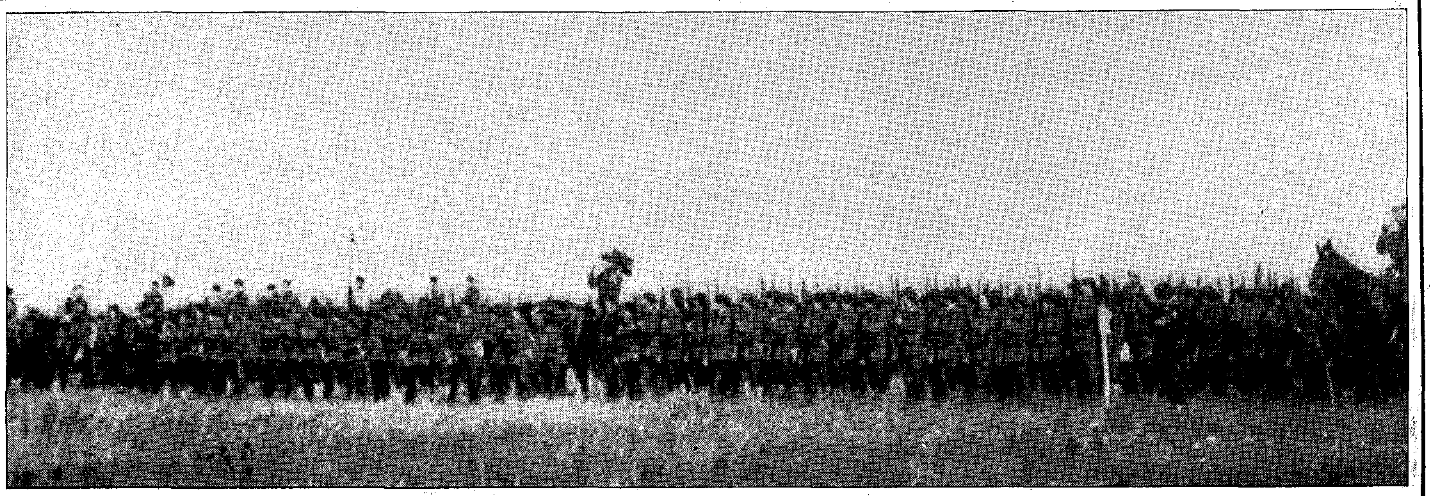
HOW COMPLETELY the Germans have succeeded in pulling the wool over the eyes of the guileless Turk is shown in the latest Turkish papers to arrive here. Particularly amusing is the information that Turkish readers are given about America, and the editor of the Constantinople *Ikdam* stands aghast at the political ineptitude of "Professor Wilson." He remarks that after five years' residence in the White House "this professor should have gained, one would think, some experience in political affairs," but, declares the *Ikdam*, "it is evident he remains a mere professor still." This enlightened journal, whose name may be translated as "Forwards," then proceeds to give us some astounding information. It says:

> "The four Central Powers represent constitutional government, while their enemies are autocracies. America has now entered this list of states. There is no injustice which America has not practised in the Philippines. The Christian Mormons, simply because they have not abandoned polygamy, have suffered bitter oppression. The thirteen millions of American colored people have suffered every indignity at the hands of the whites. Every day they are burned by lynch law, a tin of petroleum being first poured over them. . . . And yet the Americans claim that they are fighting—altho they haven't begun to fight yet—for principle!"

The Constantinople *Tanin*, most appropriately named "The Echo," paints the rosiest of pictures of the success of the Central Powers and the discomfiture of the Entente. In fact, we and our Allies are just about to make the gambler's last desperate throw. The *Tanin* says:

> "We think our enemies have pursued the gambler's game to their downfall. They are like a gambler who sits at the gaming-table till he has lost almost all he had in hand, but is unwilling to leave the table while he still has a few pennies that he can risk on his luck. He is so vexed over the magnitude of his losses that any prudent whispers of conscience against the risk of utter loss are all in vain. He is bound to venture the little money still in his pocket in face of the hopelessness of a luck which has always left him in the lurch.
>
> "All indications point to the speedy collapse of Russia, but our enemies, in the face of their enormous losses and the anxiety with which they face the future, will try to continue the war some months longer.
>
> "But we are convinced that when the Western members of the Entente see the end of their hope of help from Russia they will be ready to sue for peace.
>
> "While French and English papers are saying that the war can be carried on without Russia's help now that America has come in on their side, yet everybody knows that America can not fill the gap that Russia's defection will leave."

There is much whistling to keep the Turkish courage up, and while the *Tanin* admits the food question in the Ottoman Empire has been serious, yet the Entente is represented as being



FRENCH ARMY AT A JOINT REVIEW OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

on the verge of starvation. This Constantinople "Echo" of Wilhelmstrasse thus reviews the war-situation:

> "That there are great uneasiness and anxiety among our enemies is evident.
>
> "That conditions are rapidly changing for the worse for them they can not fail to see, and are obstinately struggling to meet the crisis. Events would lead them to admit the necessity of their suing for peace, but they are obstinately defying events. What will be the end of their struggle? Will they in a few months confess their inability to go on, or will they still obstinately fight against their fate?
>
> "Our own present condition is favorable and will grow more and more favorable.
>
> "For this confidence there are many reasons—for example, the weakness of Russia. It may be that the present confusion in that country will in time give place to some form of stable government, but this will take many more years than this war can possibly last. Meantime there is no ground for hoping that her great strength will be of any avail for her Allies, and they are growing weaker day by day, and America's entrance into the war is too late to save them.
>
> "At present the most important question is that of food-supply. In this respect we Turks were in the greatest difficulty, and our allies also suffered. But now the tables are turned. Our difficulties are lessened and those of our enemies are increased. Crops in all the countries of our allies are good, in our own they are nearly double those of last year, enough for our full support. Besides, our friends have the entire crops of fertile Roumania.
>
> "Should the success of the submarines continue, as there is every reason to expect, the condition of our enemies will be dreadful, and in a short time will become unbearable. Starvation will certainly stare them in the face. France may possibly endure through next winter, but what of England with her million tons of foodstuffs and other supplies going day by day to the bottom of the sea? And the richest nation can not long endure the tremendous war-expense now incurred.
>
> "Under these conditions we can not understand how our enemies can persist in prolonging the war. We are sure their obstinacy must soon give way. If in opposition to all logic and good sense they still continue obstinate, we shall not be the ones to be deceived."

THE GERMAN MORALE—A hint that the morale of the enemy is breaking down and that war-weariness is found in the rank and file of the German Army is given by Dr. Max Osborne, the correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung:*

> "The longer the war lasts the nearer do the achievements of the German soldier rise to legendary heights. I am often asked the condition of the morale at the front. Well, how, by G—, is it possible to be in good spirits in this eternal dirt? Can one, after three years, continue to maintain misery beneath smiles, or the shouting of hurrahs, or with burning enthusiasm play with death and see comrades die and suffer? Nobody can expect that. Our men curse, swear, insult, and use abusive language. They wish war was at the devil, and hotly and devoutly cry for peace and home. But they fight courageously."

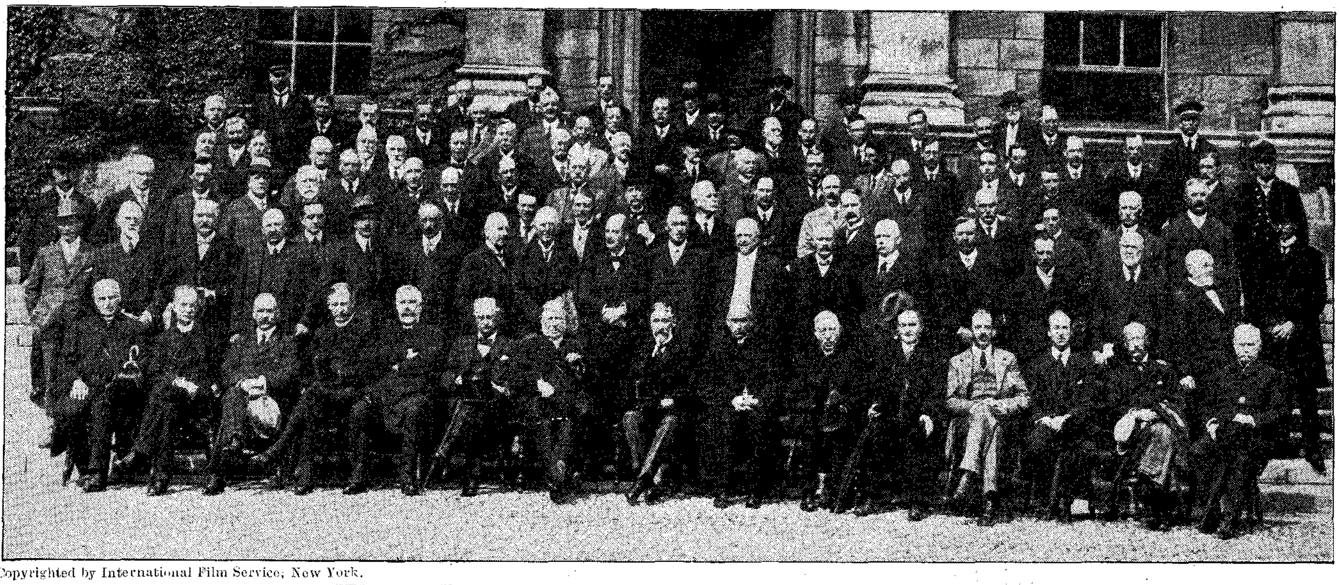
PARTIES AND PAPERS IN RUSSIA

IN THE WHIRLPOOL OF REVOLUTION political parties rise and sink overnight, but some of the Russian groups are now showing signs of permanence. Of the pre-Revolution parties, we are told, none now survives except the Cadets, or Constitutional Democrats, and the Socialists. To the former the mass of the middle and property-owning classes have rallied, while the Socialists have split up into a number of new groups representing various shades of radical opinion. Describing the groups comprising the *Soviet*, or Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Petrograd correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:

> "It is natural, of course, that in this parliament of Petrograd labor there should be different shades of opinion. Thus it comes about that the various Socialist and Revolutionary political parties all have their followers there. But they are all united on one common platform—namely, that of the 'International'; that is, they are unanimous supporters of the Zimmerwald Conference resolutions, and stand for an immediate peace on the basis of an international agreement between the proletariat of all countries throughout the world. But they differ on questions of tactics and methods for obtaining this end. This difference of opinion appeared some fifteen years ago, when the Russian Social Democrats held a conference in Switzerland. The Maximalists, as they are called, insisted then upon a policy of immediate action against the Russian reaction by propaganda for a general strike with a view to establishing the government of the proletariate. The Minimalists were more moderate, and stood for evolutionary methods, holding that the *bourgeoisie* could not be eliminated at once. The division exists in the Council to-day, but the Minimalists are the vast majority, while the Maximalists, headed by Lenin, have only some one hundred delegates in the Council. It may be noted in passing that Plekhanof and Alexinsky and other Social Democrats who have lived long in Western Europe stand entirely outside the Council. They are regarded by the delegates as 'Socialist patriots' and as enemies of the 'International.'
>
> "Besides the Social Democrat (Maximalist) and Minimalist members of the Council, who are all inspired with Marxist doctrines of the social war and the International, there are also a number of so-called 'Socialist Revolutionaries,' or *Narodniki*. Their chief leader is Chernof, the former Minister of Agriculture. Altho they represent the urban proletariat, their political doctrines are not Marxist. They are 'Internationalists,' but they look more to the peasants than to the urban proletariat for the regeneration of Russia, holding that the country is preeminently agricultural and not industrial. It is interesting to note this leaven of peasant influence in a body like the Petrograd Council, which nominally represents only urban workers and soldiers. Their presence is, of course, due to the latter."

The *Bolsheviki*, so often figuring in the news from Petrograd, are the most radical of these groups, and this word "Extremists" is used to cover any group ranging between the Maximalists and avowed Anarchists. Passing on to describe the newspapers of these parties, the *Guardian's* correspondent says:

> "The organs of the different parties in the Council are the



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THE IRISH CONVENTION AT TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The sixth figure from the reader's left, of those in the front row, is John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who is sitting between Archbishop Crozier, Protestant Primate of Ireland, and Dr. Mahaffy, the famous Provost of Trinity College. In the center, nursing his hat, is the chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett, while the four Irish peers in the Convention sit at the reader's extreme right.

following: The Minimalist Marxists, led by Skobelef and Tseretelli, issue the 'Workmen's Paper,' or *Rabatchaya Gazeta*. They are the largest party in the Council. Then comes the Socialist Revolutionary Minimalists, who stand on the agrarian platform. Their leaders are Chernof and Pechikhonof, and their organ is the *Volia Narod*. The Maximalist Marxists are led by Kamenof and Lenin, and their organ is the *Pravda*. The Socialist Revolutionary Maximalists, with the agrarian platform, have an organ called the *Dyelo Naroda*. The official organ of the Executive Committee of the Council (elected from all these parties) is the paper called the 'News of the Workers' and Soldiers' Delegates,' or *Izvestya*. In addition to this the *Novaya Zhizn*, edited by Maxim Gorky, represents, one may say, the intellectuals among the 'Internationalists' from all over the Council, and has an inclination toward the Maximalists."

SINN FEIN AND THE IRISH CONVENTION

THE PASSIVE HOSTILITY of Sinn Fein toward the Irish Convention, shown by the refusal of the Sinn-Feiners to participate in its deliberations, is passing, so the Nationalist papers tell us, into a phase of active hostility, and grave fears are exprest by some of Mr. Redmond's supporters lest the Convention be disrupted by another armed rising in Ireland like that of the "Easter Week" of tragic memory. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* sees danger ahead and prints an eloquent plea in behalf of the Convention. It says:

"The Irish public as a whole fully realize the appalling consequences of any more conflicts in Ireland of the nature of that which occurred in Easter week. Yet we should be blind to the signs of the times and the uneasiness among men of all parties if we did not recognize that the recent measures of the Executive are received as warnings of approaching danger. Patriotic Irishmen are growing anxious lest by another stroke of ill-luck, or by the misguided action of the Executive, or by some malign influence indifferent to the future of Ireland, the Convention should be in effect torpedoed. If it is to have any chance of success the atmosphere in which it assembled ought to be preserved. Unionists and Nationalists are alike interested in its success, and if we are to believe some of the leading Sinn-Fein orators they are also ready to count its success among their triumphs, should its labors result in a national settlement. That being so, if men of influence exert themselves it may be possible to avert any threatened danger. Those who have encouraged the attempts to destroy the constitutional party have a special responsibility in the matter. We believe the mass of Irishmen desire the peace to be kept, and that the Irish Convention should get a fair opportunity. Of course, nothing that the Irish people themselves can do will secure them absolutely against danger. If either in or under the Republican party there are any elements desirous of wrecking the hopes of a peaceful settlement, they may have it in their power to do so whatever the Irish people or their leaders think of whatever effort they make."

Writing in the London *New Witness*, William O'Malley strongly rebukes Sinn Fein for its attitude toward the Convention. The present policy of this rapidly growing party is, he says, directly strengthening Dublin Castle and the "English domination":

"I confess that the only hope I have for Ireland lies in the Convention. If that Convention fails, I can see only too plainly that the 'Soul of Ireland,' awakened in the Easter week of last year, must undergo another period of endurance and purification before it is subjected to another 'awakening' later on. In the meantime, England's position in the world will have strengthened, and Ulster will continue to flourish and its Unionist spirit to grow stronger and more determined. Some day the Irish people will see the folly of their present attitude toward the Irish party, and of their greater folly in having trusted the future of their country to the 'idealists' and 'visionaries' of Easter-week policy."

That another armed rising is a possibility can be seen from this pregnant paragraph appearing in the London *Times:*

"A district court martial continued its sittings in Cork yesterday, when a number of young men from various parts of the Southern Military District were charged with illegal drilling and with having worn uniform of a military nature contrary to the Defense of the Realm Act Regulations.

"The accused refused to plead, declined to call witnesses, and denied the right of a 'foreign' Government to make laws for the people of Ireland. Evidence was given that the drilling of bodies of men by the accused took place in the presence of the police at Tralee (County Kerry), at Knockalisheen (County Clare), and at Kilbane, in the same county. The findings of the Court will be promulgated."

The provocation for a rising will not come from Sinn Fein, in the view of Mr. Austen Harrison, the editor of the London *English Review*. Describing a recent visit, he says that "Ireland at this moment presents the features of a country 'in occupation' . . . to-day it reminds me exactly of Russia in 1905," and he concludes:

"Provocation will not now emanate from Sinn Fein, that is the point, for the simple reason that the movement has outgrown the necessity for either martyrdom or physical sacrifice. If we realize that and make up our minds to 'hold the ring,' as it were, pending the deliberations of the Convention, the prospects of a happy and new Ireland are real, and may in the truest Imperial sense become constructively enduring. . . . . . .

"To precipitate bloodshed through belated attempts at firm government, as it is called (it is really police government), would call forth the reprobation of the world, and our own Empire would condemn us."

CANADA'S UNIQUE FRANCHISE

IN FACT, it is a "freak" franchise in the view of its Canadian critics, for it gives the ballot to some, while taking it from others; it rewards patriotic sacrifice, while disarming those suspected of alien sympathy; and, in short, in the effort to secure a new "war-time suffrage," it is proposed to give some Canadian women the vote, while some Canadian men are, for the moment, to be disfranchised. The Ottawa *Journal-Press* gives us this summary of the measure:

"Those who will be allowed to vote at the next Federal election in Canada, according to the bill, are:

"All civilian citizen males over twenty-one, except conscientious objectors to military service, those of alien-enemy origin who have become naturalized citizens within fifteen years, and those of alien-enemy mother-tongue, altho born in other countries and naturalized less than fifteen years ago.

"All soldiers in the Canadian forces.

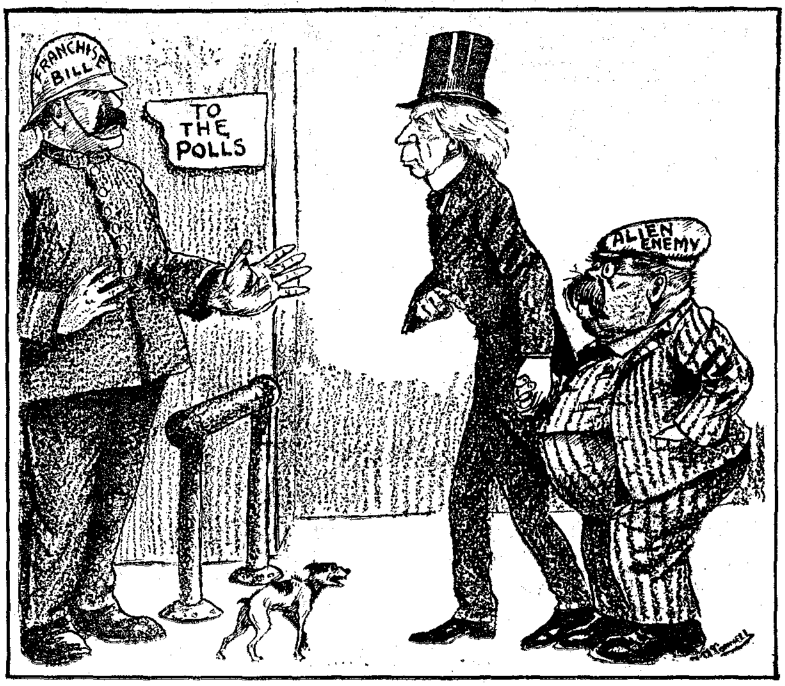
"All Canadian soldiers in the Imperial forces.

"Wives, widows, mothers, and sisters over twenty-one of soldiers in the overseas forces.

"All nurses and other women officially connected with the overseas forces."

The Liberal papers are furious with the measure, and the Halifax *Chronicle* says "it is Prussian, and not British," and proceeds:

"No more partizan measure than this freak scheme to corral votes for a discredited Government has ever been presented to the Parliament of Canada."



A GENUINE GRIEVANCE.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER—"He can't vote! Why, Budweiser is a friend of mine."

—*Daily News* (Toronto).

The Montreal *Herald* writes:

"The more the War-Election Act is studied the more does it become evident that it ought to be called the 'Vote-Manipulation Act.' For instance, the sweeping disfranchisement of all aliens who have not been naturalized in this country over fifteen years simply because they may have been born in enemy countries is calculated to work considerable injustice. . . . . .

"It so happens that in various parts of western Canada there are constituencies where naturalized aliens form the bulk of the population, and these constituencies have always had the natural habit of voting Liberal. The Borden Government, therefore, hoists the Union Jack for partizan purposes, and declares that no man likely to vote Liberal shall be allowed to vote at all if he can be prevented."

The Western papers have some pungent comments to make. The Vancouver *Sun* claims that the basis of the measure is "to make use of Canada's distress and suffering to save the Tory party," while the Calgary *Morning Albertan* describes it as "bad in principle and scandalous in detail." The French papers in Quebec—all of them solidly Liberal and anticonscriptionist—are much annoyed. *Le Devoir*, the Montreal organ of Henri Bourassa, the anticonscriptionist Nationalist leader, says:

"The net result of the passage will be that all true Canadians will be 'fired on,' while all neutrals and enemies will live quietly here and in peace—and profiting by the disorder conscription will bring about in the country's business."

Le Canada, the Montreal French organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal leader, remarks:

"It is admitted that the object of the new law is to perpetuate the military dictatorship. . . . We can not imagine that this hideous trial to put us under a Prussian régime can succeed."

The limitation of women's votes to the relatives of soldiers is also bitterly attacked; but the principle has some vigorous defenders. For example, the Victoria (B. C.) *Daily Colonist* says:

"Our womanhood who have refused to spare their menfolk to take part in the war have not performed their duty, yet the Laurier Liberals say it is right that they should have the vote. In theory, possibly, it is right that there should be womanhood as well as manhood suffrage. But this is war-time, and upon this occasion we will not have manhood suffrage in Canada because enemy aliens are to be disfranchised. The good sense of the country, and those comparatively few women who have no male relatives, will approve the justice of extending special consideration to the wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters as well as widows of all who joined the colors since August 4, 1914. They are a class to be set apart and given a special right in a war-time election, namely, the right to say whether or not their male relatives at the front shall go to their deaths unsuccored."

The general tenor of the Conservative press is one of approval, and particularly of the disfranchisement of aliens. The Montreal *Star* writes:

"An enemy alien may easily be a loyal citizen of this country under ordinary conditions, without being very enthusiastic about making further sacrifices to wage war on the land of his origin, of his ancestors, possibly of many of his beloved kin at the present moment. Blood is thicker than water—it is a stream of hereditary sentiments which runs through many generations. How long does it take an Englishman to forget England—a Scotchman to forget Scotland—an Irishman to forget Ireland?

"The Government is taking a chivalrous course in leaving these men out of the struggle—they need neither fight nor vote. They can quietly await the dawning of a better day when their new home and their old home shall not be at war."

Pleased with the woman-suffrage feature the Ottawa *Citizen* says:

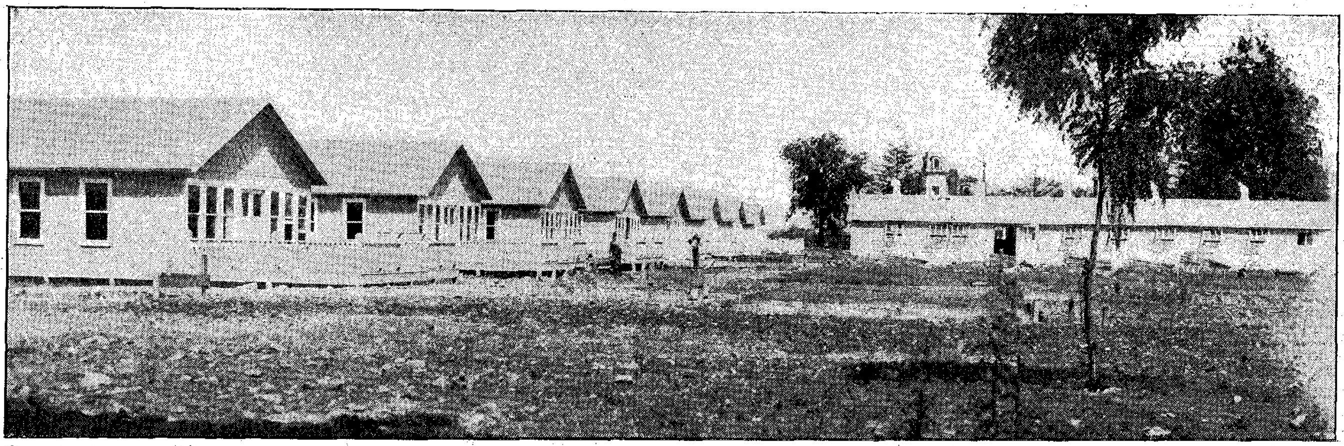
"From a war-time election point of view the Government would seem to be taking the right step. What fairer way could be taken to make up for the lost influence of the three hundred thousand men of the Canadian expeditionary force? No matter how thoroughly the Government may try to take the vote of the men on active service, it will be found impossible to give all the men the opportunity to vote. . . . . .

"The cause of an emancipated womankind is part of the great cause of democracy for which the Allies, including the citizen-soldiers of Canada, are giving their lives. Clear-seeing women can afford to allow Sir Robert Borden a reasonable time to carry out the equal-suffrage pledge he has given, and not try to force the Government to enfranchise every Canadian woman in one step."

The Toronto *Daily News* terms the bill a "vital war-measure," and proceeds:

"The Canadians on the firing-line will not receive the support for which they ask if the incoming Parliament is dominated by the Laurier Liberals, French Canada, and electors of enemy-birth. This is the sole reason and absolute justification for the disfranchisement of new arrivals from the Central Empires and for the enfranchisement of female relatives of Canadian soldiers. No politician or newspaper writer can oppose the new franchise bill without advertising himself as an opponent, or, at best, a lukewarm supporter of the men in the trenches."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

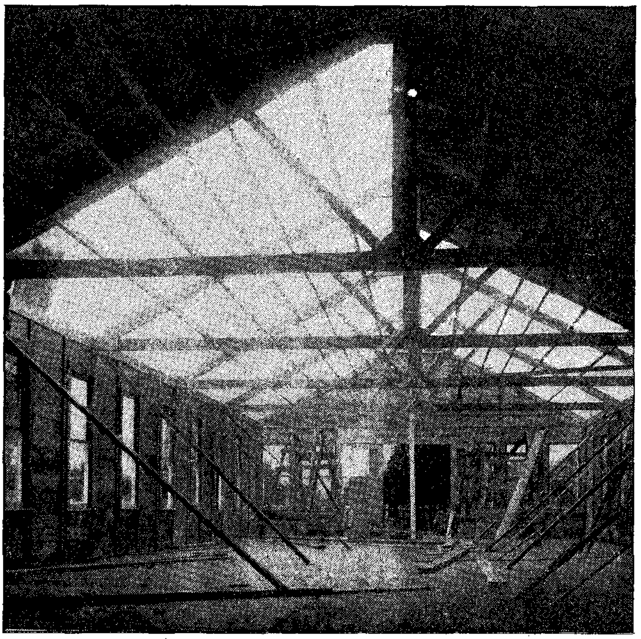


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Modern Hospital," St. Louis.

"THE WHOLE HOSPITAL CAN BE ERECTED IN THREE WEEKS AT THE OUTSIDE."

PORTABLE WAR HOSPITALS

THE LATEST THING in portable hospitals is the one recently adopted in New York for Columbia University, combining the best features of the French and English designs as studied by our experts on both fronts. It has the portability of the old tent hospital, and, in addition, many features that tents could never offer, in the way of ventilation, freedom from dampness, and ability to keep the wards at a reasonable temperature, even in extreme weather. The operating-room, kitchen, laundry, and garage are built of thin sheet steel, in sections easily put together, on foundations of concrete posts. All other buildings are of wood. Cowls in the roofs of the steel structures keep them satisfactorily cool, and the same result is attained in the wooden buildings by making their walls double, with an air space. Six or eight men can put up one of these buildings in two days, and the whole hospital can be erected in three weeks at the outside—very much more rapidly under favorable conditions. Says Dr. Francis Carter Wood in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis):



"SIX OR EIGHT MEN CAN PUT UP ONE OF THESE BUILDINGS IN TWO DAYS."

"The emergencies incident upon the entry of the United States into the war have, among other things, made very evident the necessity for the design and erection of a large number of hospitals to care for the normal percentage of sick among the enlisted men in camps and also for the wounded who will be returned from France. Two types of construction have been considered: (1) A completely portable form, the so-called standard base-hospital type, which can follow the movements of the troops; and (2) a type to be erected in connection with cantonments and other permanent stations, which need not, therefore, be portable. The latter has been the subject of much discussion in army circles, and various plans have been evolved. There is nothing especially novel about these non-portable buildings, however, as they follow the ordinary lines of hospital construction, except that they occasionally employ rather unusual makeshifts which would not be used in more permanent structures, such as the lining of rooms with building paper to insure their being kept at a comfortable temperature even during winter weather. . . . . . .

"The total cost of the plant for 500 patients, with water, light, and gas connections, painting, fencing, and grading, will not exceed $250,000. The equipment will cost about $20,000 more. A steam-heating plant and the necessary plumbing and extras will possibly bring the total to something under $300,000, thus producing a hospital at a cost of about $600 per bed.

"The life of the wooden buildings is estimated to be at least five years in good condition. The removal of the buildings to another site has been computed to result in a loss of about three per cent., this loss being chiefly allotted to the waterproof composition roofing and the concrete floors which have been placed in the operating-room, the kitchen, laundry, and garage, in compliance with the rules of the fire underwriters controlling structures within the limits of New York City. In the field, wooden floors would be used instead. The steel buildings have, if properly cared for, an indefinite life. . . . . . .

"While the general plan of the buildings has been approved by the War Department for its base hospitals, it is possible that the experience gained in handling and working in these structures will be useful, also, from a civilian point of view as showing what can be accomplished in the way of rapid erection of hospital buildings in case of an extensive epidemic or in connection with the undertaking of large engineering enterprises, such as the building of canals, dams, or similar public works away from large centers of population."

Temporary hospitals of this type, called in England "hut-hospitals," are really in many respects superior to those housed in pretentious permanent buildings. There has been some criticism in London because the War-Office has not requisitioned clubs and the like for hospital purposes instead of putting up temporary "huts." A writer in *The Hospital* (London) deals thus with this kind of criticism:

"The word 'hut' suggests something casual, of the camping-out order; a shed knocked together with tin tacks, doubtfully weather-proof, and probably scamped by profiteering contractors. . . . The finely austere and efficient ranks of hut-wards which constitute the main part of the Third London General Hospital are the very antithesis of that picture. They may look flimsy. They were certainly put up at a remarkable pace. . . . But, in the long run, the ideal hospital remained—a hospital with which the So-and-so Club in Pall Mall, for all its luxuriousness, could never hope to compare. . . . . .

"Looked at from outside, a hut-ward is—to the esthetic eye — a hideous structure. Knowing what it stands for, the science, the tenderness, and the fundamental civilization which it represents, we may descry, behind its stark geometrical outlines, a real nobility and beauty. . . . . .

"Do not pity the wounded soldier because he is quartered in a hut. The word sounds unattractive. But if it is the right kind of hut, he is in the soundest and most sanitary type of temporary hospital that the mind of man has yet devised."

THE OCEAN'S GIFT TO THE LAND

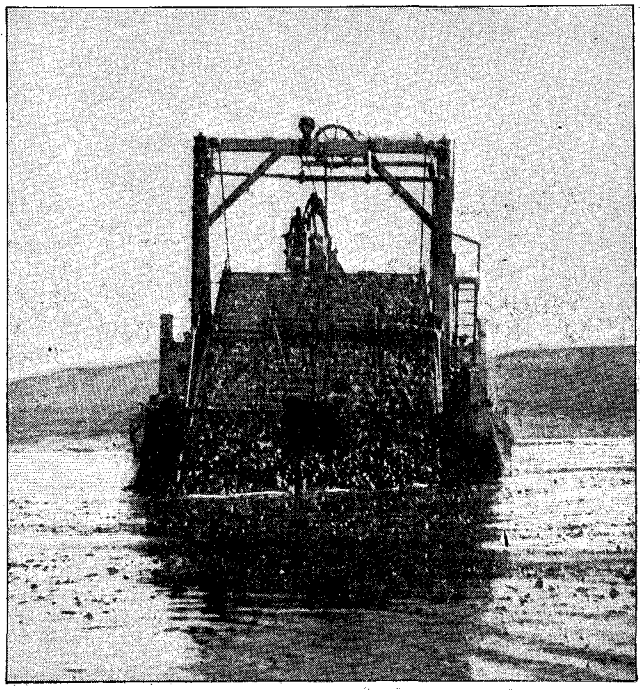
UNDER THIS ROMANTIC TITLE, the production of potash from kelp is described by G. C. Hopkins in *The Forecast* (New York, September). Potash is one of the "made-in-Germany" articles that we must learn to make ourselves, or go without. And going without it would spell disaster. We imported a million tons of German potash, the year before the war, and used it in fertilizing our farms and gardens. Without it, or its equivalent, the land will grow poor and will lessen its yield. Diseases, due to defective nutrition, may develop in our food-plants. Potash is imperative. And it must be obtainable at a reasonable price. German potash could be had at $40 a ton, whereas $450 has been asked recently. Hence our reliance on kelp, for this sea-weed has the property of extracting potash fron the sea-water. The plant roots on the bottom, grows to the surface, and there spreads around for hundreds of feet. It is easily obtainable, and the only problem is to lower the cost of extraction below a reasonable limit. Writes Mr. Hopkins:

"The kelp must yield its treasure of potash cheaply, or—and this is what practical experimenters are trying to work out—a yield of by-products must be developed which will help pay the cost of extracting the potash.

"That solution of the problem seems a feasible one, for this strange plant has other gifts to give man besides its contribution of potash to the soil. In the process of extracting this fertilizer, nitrogen is driven off and recovered in the form of ammonia, and, moreover, iodin is obtained. Since the latter 'old-fashioned' drug is coming more and more into favor in the medical profession, and is being used by the armies at the front in immense quantities (being of use in preventing lockjaw), this one by-product is no small help toward putting potash-extraction on a commercial basis. In addition to this, there is a considerable quantity of combustible gas evolved, and this is available for use in the process of distilling the seaweed, so that kelp actually furnishes some of the energy for its own dissolution. Still further, there are charcoal and tarry residual products which can likewise be used in carrying on the distillation, or which may be sold as fuel.

"With all these by-products resulting, and an economical procedure established which will develop and make use of them to the utmost, it would seem that there can be no reason why American potash may not be supplied to the farmer at a reasonable price.

"That is what the United States Department of Agriculture believes, and is trying to prove this summer, for all time. Experiments of the most exhaustive character are being undertaken on the Pacific coast, where there are vast fields of this strange plant. Not only may millions of tons be cut at any time, but it is little hurt by being cut, repairs itself easily, and immediately begins a tremendous growth to attain the surface once more, having sufficient vitality to do this again and again, so that four cuttings of a field may be made in a single year."



Courtesy of "The Forecast," New York.

A SEA-GOING MOWING-MACHINE.

But the old-fashioned methods of kelp-gathering will not do for our day, it appears. The rough carts hauled by shaggy ponies along the beach, with the gale blowing the salt spray over the picturesque peasantry and tossing the kelp about in a wild artistic manner, are all hopelessly out of date. Nowadays—

"The cutting is being done by a peculiar craft, which might be described as a sea-going mowing-machine. Blades at the bow cut the kelp from three to six feet below the surface of the water, and the freed streamers are then caught up on a moving belt, or conveyor, slatted, and nearly as wide as the craft itself. This may be clearly seen in the illustration. The traveling sea-weed is seized by knives at the top of the incline, cut into six-inch pieces, and dropt into the hold.

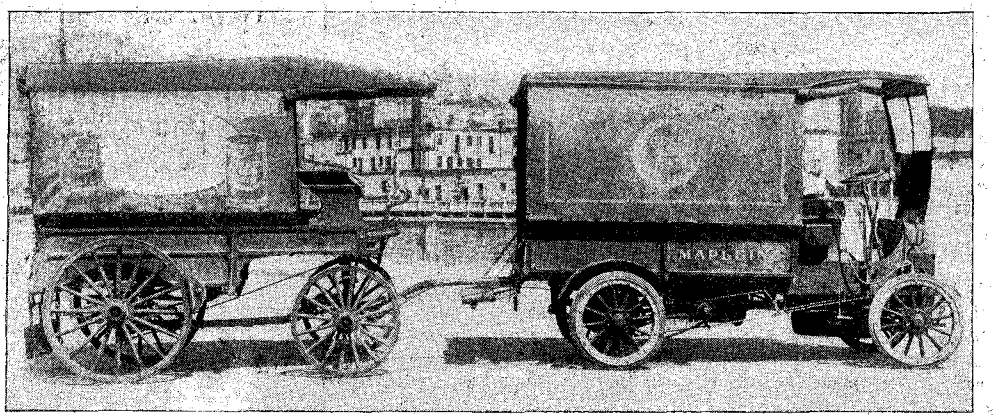
"The Government boat can take a one-hundred-ton haul at one time, and make two trips a day if the kelp-fields are near shore. . . . It has long been the custom of both Eastern and Western farmers to gather kelp and spread it on the land. Many a painting has been made of rough carts by the seaside bearing away the great mounds cast up by a storm, and many of those who as children were brought up on beloved *St. Nicholas* remember Trowbridge's story, 'The Kelp-Gatherers.' Yet, from what has been said of the relation of the potash content to the total bulk, it will be seen that the amount of potash which could be applied in this way would be very small—especially in the East, where the kelp of the Atlantic has less potash than that of the Pacific. In spite of this, the practise is good and the labor worth while, the Department of Agriculture says. Other elements contained in the seaweed are undoubtedly of some small value for the land, tho it does not supply as much humus as might be expected, since about nine-tenths of its bulk is water.

"An interesting fact about kelp is that it extracts potash from water which itself contains so little that it can scarcely be detected by chemical analysis. It must be able to extract it quickly and completely, for the stronger the tideway in which it is growing, the greater the volume of water that washes back and forth at each ebb and flow, the more potash it is found to contain.

"The Atlantic kelp, possibly because of its smaller size and consequent surface-contact with a less volume of water, does not contain as much potash as that of the Pacific. Whether the larger growth of the Pacific can survive in Atlantic waters is not known, but the Department of Agriculture is going to try transplanting the kelp of the Pacific to the Atlantic coast in the hope that it can be grown nearer to the more exhausted soils of the East."

THE DAY OF THE TRAILER

IF A TRAILER is a vehicle without motive power of its own, drawn by a separate motor, then the trailer is as old as time, for any cart drawn by a horse or a bullock is a trailer. More properly, however, the vehicle that draws the trailer must be capable of separate use for the same purpose; in other words, a trailer is a wagon drawn by another wagon.



Courtesy of "The Commercial Car Journal," Philadelphia.

DON'T THROW THE OLD WAGON AWAY.

An old delivery wagon, with its tongue shortened, used as a trailer. It is said to have given very satisfactory service in Seattle. The operating cost, including the salary of the driver, is $150 per month.

In this sense the trailer is fairly familiar to us on street-car lines, where it long ago demonstrated its usefulness. It is coming into use also with all sorts of motor-vehicles. An article by Warren Eugene Crane in *The Commercial Car Journal* (Philadelphia) tells of the progress that the trailer idea has been making in the Northwest. Says Mr. Crane:

"One year ago trailers were a rarity on the streets of Seattle and other cities of the Pacific Northwest. To-day they are used in many different lines, such as the lumber, electrical, food-product, laundry, and automobile business, with a marked degree of success. There are four potent reasons for their increasing popularity: First, they often double the loads which can be drawn by the motor-truck; secondly, they operate at a cost that averages about 10 per cent. more than that of the commercial car alone; thirdly, they prevent a congestion of freight at local freight houses and docks; fourthly, they have proved a factor in time-saving and greater efficiency in every line of business in which they have been placed in service."

A large manufacturing concern in Seattle, makers of all sorts of groceries, discovered for itself the value of the trailer by using an old horse delivery wagon in this way, with satisfactory results. As we read:

"For a time the drivers of their trucks would go to the freight docks and find that the man who handled their freight was busy, so they were forced to wait with their big two-ton vehicles and often lose several hours each day. Finally the company conceived the idea of attaching the shortened tongue of their delivery wagon to the rear axle of their different trucks. They would pull this wagon to the depot, leave this home-made trailer to be loaded or unloaded, while the truck itself would continue with its usual duties instead of waiting, and return in a few hours to haul the trailer back to the factory."

An interesting use of the trailer principle in logging is thus described:

"One of the features of this logging outfit, modeled after the sledges of the North Woods of Alaska and Canada, consists of cross-chains which connect the trailer with the truck in such a way that the former follows the path of the wheels of the latter with such precision that the entire equipment can be turned around on this boarded path within a forty-foot circle.

"Another interesting feature of this logging outfit is the fact that the truck is fitted with a turntable, or fifth wheel, which lies parallel to its floor. When this is turned the logs are jacked up and hoisted off the truck to a flat car or dropt into the waters of a lake or flume. . . . . .

"Officials in all lines of business that use the motor-truck are coming to the realization that the trailer is an important factor in getting the maximum of service from their commercial cars, for they increase the weight of a load safely carried with a very slight increase in expense."

In military service also the trailer is bound to be an important factor. A trailer-kitchen is thus described in another part of the same issue:

"The activity of the military authorities makes the military rolling kitchen of special interest at this time. It is a trailmobile with a capacity for supplying 210 men. It is said to be a good heater, baker, boiler, and roaster. An ample size tank under the wagon affords a supply of fresh water for drinking purposes and a hot-water tank under the oven holds sufficient water for washing cooking utensils. There is a spacious compartment for storing merchandise and fuel, and either wood or coal can be burned in the stove. Seating capacity for those in charge of the kitchen is provided and the complete outfit can be coupled to a motor-car or drawn by two mules. A paulin covers the entire kitchen and an extension frame enables this paulin to act as a tent for the cook. The range is made of two thicknesses of sheet steel, with asbestos between, making it safe and durable. The entire weight of this trailmobile kitchen is 2,000 pounds."

THE EVOLUTION OF A SUPERIOR RACE

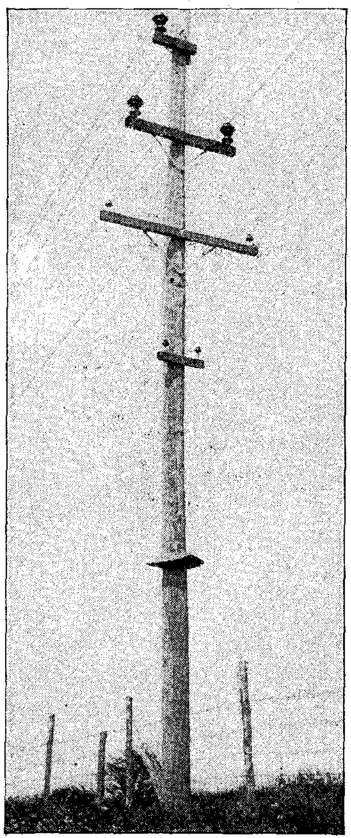
"IN THE AMERICAN MULATTO the evolution of a superior race may be seen in process." This is the concluding sentence of an article on "The Superiority of the Mulatto," contributed by E. B. Reuter, of the University of Chicago, to *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago). By "superior" the writer means superior to the pure negro race. At the same time, it should be noted, he denies any essential racial inferiority of the negro to the white. That the mulatto is gaining ground he deduces in the first place from an examination of a list entitled "Who's Who in Colored America," compiled by negroes and containing the names of 139 of the best-known American negroes. In this list, Mr. Reuter says, there are not more than four men of pure negro blood. The successful men of the race are, in fact, he asserts, nearly all of biracial ancestry. An examination of many other negro lists of successful colored physicians, writers, artists, musicians, and business men bears out this statement, and he believes it to be true of the past as well as the present and of other countries than the United States. He goes on:

"In all times in the history of the American negro, and in all fields of human effort in which the negroes have entered, the successful individuals, with very few exceptions, have been mulattoes. The black negroes, either past or present, who have made any marked degree of success are decidedly rare exceptions.

"Nor is this a peculiarity of the American racial situation. The same thing seems to be true in other countries in which a mixed-blood race exists alongside a pure-blood native race. Boaz, pointing out the 'relatively high degree of culture' attained by certain African tribes in western Sudan, owing to their contact with the invading Arabs, remarks: 'The invaders intermarried with the natives; and the mixed races, some of which are almost purely negro, have risen high above the level of other African negroes.' In South Africa the mulattoes are on a distinctly higher cultural level than are the natives of unmixed blood. In the British West Indies the more cultured mulattoes have been formed into a middle-class group, separated from, and superior to, the black peasantry. The individuals of the race who have risen to prominence in political or professional affairs have been members of the mixed-blood caste. In north Brazil the mixed-blood group of Portuguese, Indian, and negro ancestry are on a distinctly higher social and intellectual plane than are either the negroes or the native Indians. In Mexico and elsewhere in Central and South America the half-breeds form a more or less distinct and separate class somewhat inferior to the whites and distinctly superior to the pure-blood natives. In the Philippines the half-castes of Chinese-Moro, as well as those of Spanish-Moro, origin are well in advance, intellectually, of the pure-blood natives. Every man of the Filipino group who has risen above mediocrity under the Spanish as under the American occupancy of the islands has been a man of biracial ancestry. Elsewhere the same thing is true. The mixed-blood race everywhere occupies a higher status than does its darker-colored racial parent, and it is from the ranks of the mixed bloods that the superior individuals who appear from time to time among the backward races have sprung."

This superiority of the mixed races can not be explained, Mr. Reuter thinks, by showing that one of the races contributing to the mixture is superior to the other. In the case of the mulatto he denies that we have any proof of the "inferior racial capacity" of the negro, tho the fact that he is in a lower cultural stage is obvious. Investigators have tried to calculate the probable ratio of successful mulattoes to successful pure bloods on the theory of heredity, but Mr. Reuter asserts that the facts show that the mulatto is nearly ten times as able as could be expected on this theory alone. He goes on:

"A different explanation would seem to lie with those who approach the problem from the point of view of ethnology and folk psychology. Here the weight of authority has, until recently at least, been on the side of an unequal native capacity and possibility of mental development among races. But the consensus of scholarly opinion at the present time seems to be to regard the backward races, not only as not having been proved to be inferior in mental ability, but as being, in so far at least as their inherited mental capacity is concerned, substantially equal to the culture races."



Courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

TO FOIL MR. SQUIRREL.

His life is saved (and incidentally the current is saved too) by the iron disk on the pole that keeps him from electrocuting himself.

Some who admit this racial equality would account for mulatto superiority solely on the ground of superior opportunity. That such opportunity exists, Mr. Reuter denies. The superiority is due, on his theory, entirely to selection, and we have here, therefore, a stage of evolution in actual progress—the development of a new racial product. "Whatever talent there is among the mulattoes remains among the mulattoes; whatever talent there is among the black group marries into the mulatto caste." He goes on:

"In either event the talent of the whole race finds its way into the mulatto group. The descendants of these talented men are mulattoes, and whatever of the father's superior mentality and energy they may show or carry becomes an asset to the mulatto group, and the full-blood group is correspondingly impoverished. The mulatto caste is constantly reenforced by the addition to it of the best of the variant types which appear among the numerically larger group.

"When this fact of marriage selection is recognized, it becomes possible to account for the demonstrated superiority of the mulatto group without assuming anything in regard to the inherent inferiority of the black race and without exaggerating the opportunities which the mixed bloods have had to assimilate the culture of the white group. The selective influence operating through the channels of conventional marriage would, in the course of a few generations, undoubtedly produce a somewhat superior group.

"But the validity of the present position is in no way dependent upon the hypothesis of race difference. It rather reenforces the position of those who, while maintaining essential race equality, have not been able to account satisfactorily for the superiority of the mulattoes without placing an undue emphasis on the better opportunity they have had to assimilate the culture of the white group. The white man's assumption of the mixed bloods' superior capability, entirely aside from any question as to the accuracy of the assumption, created in the negro race the tradition of mulatto superiority. The social superiority of the mulattoes in the presence of their inability to form a closed caste has operated, through the influence of marriage selection, to bring into the group the favorable variant types produced by the entire race. The effect, on the whole and through the course of generations, has been to build up on the basis of the cultural class divergence a group that is not only culturally and traditionally superior, but one whose ancestry contains practically every superior man the race in America has produced and which is, in consequence, a group of greater inherent possibility than is the branch of the race from which the favorable variant types have been successively abstracted."

TROUBLESOME SQUIRRELS

THE ELECTRIC-TRANSMISSION lines are being heavily guarded at certain points in the Middle West. It is believed that the enemies which have threatened them will now be effectively kept at a distance. These hostile forces, it may be well to state at this point, are not armed Germans, or even spies, but consist largely of squirrels. How these apparently harmless and always interesting nut-crackers have been able to put great electric forces out of commission, and what means have been adopted to foil them, are told by a writer in *The Electrical World* (New York). Says this paper:

"Throughout the Middle West transmission-line trouble is occasionally caused by squirrels which climb poles and in doing so ground or short-circuit the lines. When metal cross-arms are used and the arms are connected to a ground, trouble arises if a squirrel attempts to jump from the cross-arm to the top of the insulator. With wooden arms the trouble comes from the fact that the squirrel's tail usually touches the grounded bayonet as he jumps from the cross-arm to the top of the insulator.

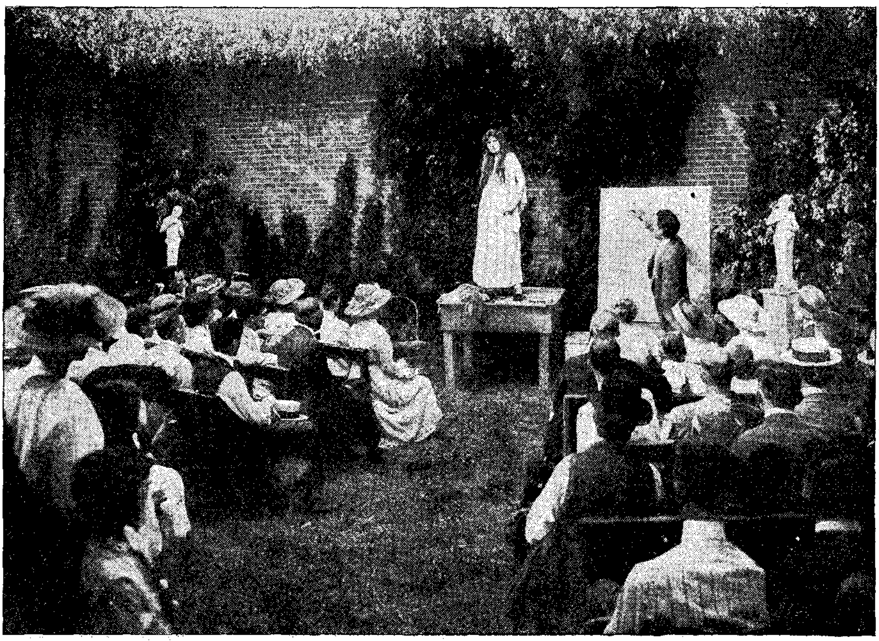
"These troubles are being remedied by one company in northern Illinois by insulating the sky-wire from the bayonet and taking the ground-wire down the pole in such a manner that it does not make contact with the metal cross-arms or the bayonet. This is accomplished by connecting the ground-wire to the sky-wire several feet from the pole and then running the ground-wire downward at an angle toward the pole so that it can be attached to the pole several feet below the metal cross-arm.

"When the Interstate Light & Power Company, of Galena, Ill., experienced squirrel trouble on a line which serves large power customers in the neighboring zinc-fields it was unable to employ this method because the service could not be interrupted long enough to do the work on the poles. It was therefore decided to keep the squirrels from climbing the poles by annular disks of galvanized iron placed around each pole about eight feet above the ground. About 1,000 poles between Galena, Ill., and Plattsville, Wis., have been equipped in this manner and results have been entirely satisfactory. The squirrels, nimble as they are, have been unable to pass the disk, and their pernicious activity has been checked."

LETTERS - AND - ART

ART AT THE COUNTY FAIRS

COULD MICHELANGELO ever be expected to dislodge *Mutt* and *Jeff* and the other comic-supplement heroes as an object of popular interest? The director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, Mr. Dudley Crafts Watson, thinks he could if the right methods were employed to assist.



Courtesy of "The American Magazine of Art."

AN OUTDOOR ART CLASS.

Before the art-craving attendants of the county fairs in Minnesota an artist shows the uninitiated how men of his profession draw from a model.

A hint is taken from the way systematic buyers of the records of the music-reproducing instruments proceed almost by their own impetus. They begin with "Pretty Baby" and various dance records, and in two years they arrive at the classics. Chopin, Beethoven, and Verdi are in the shops to be tried out, and these in the end are better liked than the poor stuff. Mr. Watson contends that if the great mass of the American people could be reached with pictures as vigorously as they are being reached in music, it would be found that an advance in the appreciation of art would not be "altogether a matter of education," but would come simply by opening people's eyes and giving them a chance to see. The Chicago World's Fair is declared to have done more to enlighten the masses in the United States on the subject of art than all the museums combined have been able to do. Hence Mr. Watson sees a chance to reach every year "possibly 40,000,000 of people through their own conclaves known as county and State fairs." Some efforts have been made in many States, chiefly in the way of little side-shows which attract few visitors, but the scheme which is regarded as most promising of results is that introduced by Mr. Maurice I. Flagg, director of the Minnesota Art Commission. In addition to the "real hand-paintings, no two alike," which the posters endeavored to bait the public with, Mr. Flagg introduced "intimate" talks and demonstrations such as we see described in *The American Magazine of Art* (New York):

"Mr. Flagg had prepared an outdoor studio with a platform and easel, and the landscape gardener had arranged a very attractive arbor of vines over it and chairs for about two hundred. In good weather we went out there for the demonstrations, and when it rained we moved the platform inside. This is, briefly, the way we 'performed.' It is so simple that it could be done in every community, or at least in every State where there are artists who can demonstrate with a few lines the ways and the means to go about creating a picture. It could also be done in sculpture and in some of the crafts. I believe these demonstrations have proved in Minnesota one of the most effective ways to remove the mystery of art and make the people believe it is a part of their own expression. In the first place, we posed the model upon the platform, showing how to get an attractive pose, and then made a large drawing of the figure in fifteen minutes. The audience loved to see the work done; it meant more to them than all the talking about the pictures did. We started with the young woman and then took an old man and then a little child, and varied the program each day. We would pose the young woman straight ahead with the head in this stiff position, making a very rapid sketch life-size and then show how by simply loosening one side of the figure and relaxing it we could gain informality and grace.

"We had one delightful old soldier with a grizzly beard and many brass buttons, and we demonstrated that the beard and the buttons were non-essentials. Then we would show with the young lady what the photographer does to-day. To-day the country photographers have all become art photographers, and they make the model 'look pleasant,' or agonizingly 'graceful,' and we showed how silly that was. Then we would follow that with a landscape. We found to our surprize that they were not really as interested in the figure as they were in landscapes. We would draw a large landscape with a red barn in the middle and a road cutting the corners of the picture and the trees planted at regular intervals and would show how awkward that was, and then we would demonstrate the proper planting of trees leading up to the house and the arrangement of buildings on the farm-grounds pictorially. We would rearrange the composition, move the barn over, and illustrate the general principles of composition and beauty. Occasionally we would follow that by taking one of the pictures in the exhibition and draw it, to show them the restful spaces, the unity of the composition, and it was surprizing how rapidly they gleaned the sense of these terms."

At last it was found necessary to invite those who had seen the demonstration to leave, so that others could come in; and before long an extra guard had to be summoned to take care of the people. The account continues:

"We would often take crowds into the gallery and point out the same principles of the demonstration in the pictures and the works of sculpture. From six to half-past seven of each evening the galleries were so jammed that we had to make two tours, and we found that the same people who had been there during the day came back for the gallery tours in the evening. The first of the week the wives and daughters were there, but later the farmers themselves came in as great numbers as the women.

"The first day a woman asked if we gave the talks every day of the fair. She said: 'I have a daughter who has recently been married and who always wanted to paint and wanted to take lessons. She lives three hundred miles away, but I am going to telegraph her to come.' And the next afternoon the daughter and her husband were there. I have had three pictures sent me by the daughter since she went back, and she never touched a bit of painting before then except in a very amateurish way.

"There are innumerable instances of that sort. One day a little girl and her father stayed a whole day; she was about twelve years of age, and when I went to speak to them she was extremely shy and hid behind her father. I asked him if she enjoyed art. He said: 'I do not know what is the matter with her; she won't go anywhere else in the grounds. I tried to take her to the show and to the automobile race, but she doesn't want to go.'

"At the end of a third day a minister in a community of seven hundred came about two hundred miles. He said: 'You won't mind if I stay here? I have always had a notion that if I could draw a little bit I could make my people come to church on Sunday evenings.' Of course we gave him all the help we could.

"One of the most interesting experiences was the end of the fifth day. The manager of the 'Pike' came in, and I recalled I had seen him in the audience four or five times, and he said: 'I begin to understand now why it is we are not doing any better business on the "Pike."' He asked us to move the studio down to the 'Pike' the next year. The director of the commission had guaranteed to the board that we would make it just as interesting as the air-ship flights. I thought it was a pretty large order, but on Friday afternoon the hour of the air-ship flights was changed; we had the place jammed when the aeroplanes went up; not a person budged from his seat, altho they could all hear the whir of the motors. Fortunately, the secretary of the fair was there and saw the result."

One who listens among the hundreds of silent, gaping "open-eared" to the foolish and futile, when it is not unpatriotic and blasphemous, oratory of our soap-box speakers in the great cities wonders why this method could not be employed by competent artists to interest some of these willing listeners in a subject which did not aim simply to convince. The New York *Evening Post*, after noting the account of Mr. Watson's efforts, is inspired to this comment:

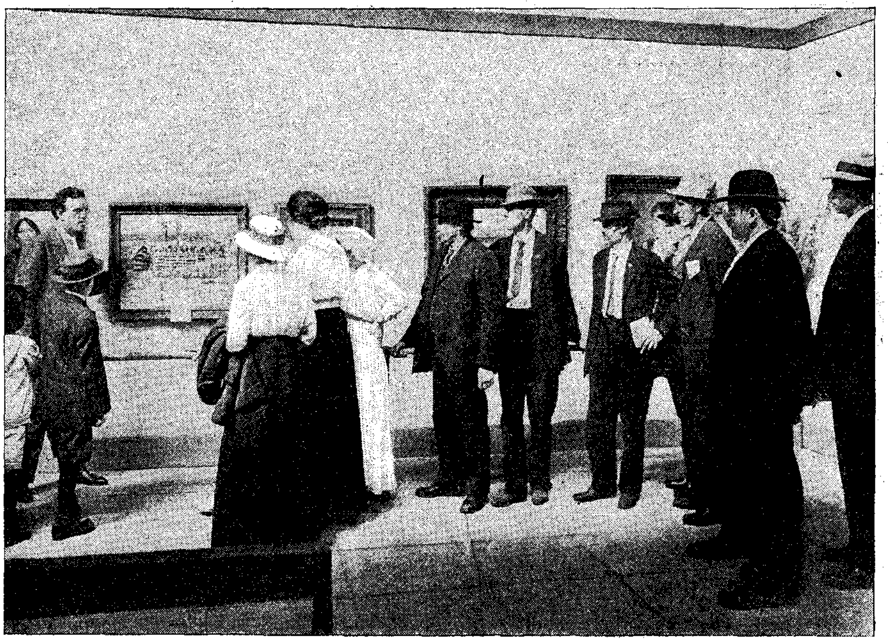
"Certainly nothing will ever begin without a beginning. Art probably never has anywhere come of itself, by spontaneous combustion. Dante and his circle fed on inferior Provençal literature. 'I claim my goods wherever I find them,' said the poet. America must deliberately do the same. In the process the egg of somebody's sensibilities is sure to be broken, so that the *omelette soufflé* of American art may swell magnificently. Old Latin-speaking scholarship was shocked when Dante deliberately chose a vulgar dialect for his 'Divine Comedy.' He forced art to be democratic, and thereby persuaded democracy to be artistic. If democracy and art are ever to be wed, then always the latter must go a-courting of the former in the tongue of the people. Mr. Watson and his friends are courageously bridging over the awkwardness of the first few tongue-tied moments of meeting."

WHERE ARE THE COLLEGE BOYS?—Ten to fifty per cent. fall is noted in the enrolment of the Eastern and Middle-Western colleges. The New York *Evening Sun* notes several meanings:

"It shows how quickly the flame of patriotism has leapt up among the young men of the country at perhaps the most impressionable period of young men's lives. It shows that the drain upon the student body is disproportionately greater than upon any other separate set or class of young men. And it should also serve to show clearly the folly and falseness of the unintelligent or insincere charge—not so often heard of late—that the 'laboring classes' are to be exploited in this war, while the well-to-do reap the benefits."

POETRY AND ART TO REPAY THEIR DEBT TO ITALY

POETS AND SINGERS of America have begun to realize that they owe a debt to Italy as the source of much of their inspiration, and efforts are on foot to organize an ambulance service on the Isonzo front. Aside from the desire to assist an ally in her need, says the New York *Times*, the poets of America are moved by "the sheer love and sentiment which English-speaking poets have always had for a land made dear to them by Shelley, Keats, Byron, Browning, Landor, and others who found in Italy their richest field of inspiration." The plan of the poets is to place at least fifty ambulances, to cost $2,000 each, on the Italian front within a few months. Two of these ambulances were practically paid for by ten contributors. At the end of the first week ten ambulances were assured from the contributions collected. We read further:


A GALLERY TOUR IN A COUNTY FAIR,
Where the artist criticizes the pictures sent for exhibition, and finds that his informal talks enthrall the farmers who listen.

"The raising of this fund will be the first step in a general scheme to make the American Ambulance service in Italy assume at least something of the proportions that it has achieved in France. The American Ambulance in France has furnished 1,000 ambulances and 2,000 drivers on the French front. The total number of ambulances on the French front is about 64,000. The work of the American Ambulance organization in France has now been taken over by the United States Government; but as there are no American troops in Italy as yet, it is necessary, according to the statement made by the chairman, Robert Underwood Johnson, that the American effort on that front shall be promoted and stimulated by voluntary organization.

"General Cadorna, chief of the Italian forces, has given full approval to the work of the American Ambulance in Italy. Promoters of the movement learned last week from an agent of the American Ambulance in Italy that the activities on the northeastern front had made it highly essential to place at the disposal of the Italian forces at once a great number of ambulances.

"Several members of the Italian Embassy have written letters of appreciation to the American Ambulance in Italy for the work that it is doing. From Beverly R. Myles, head of the American Ambulance in Italy, Chairman Robert U. Johnson, of the Poets' Committee, has received the following letter:

"'My dear Mr. Johnson: I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Poets' Committee for taking the lead in raising the funds for the American Ambulance in Italy. From many authentic sources I have received assurances of the vital need of ambulances to be placed on the Italian front immediately.

To these lovers of Italy, of whom, I know, there are a great number among the poets and authors of America, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for what they have done and are doing. "'Very truly yours,

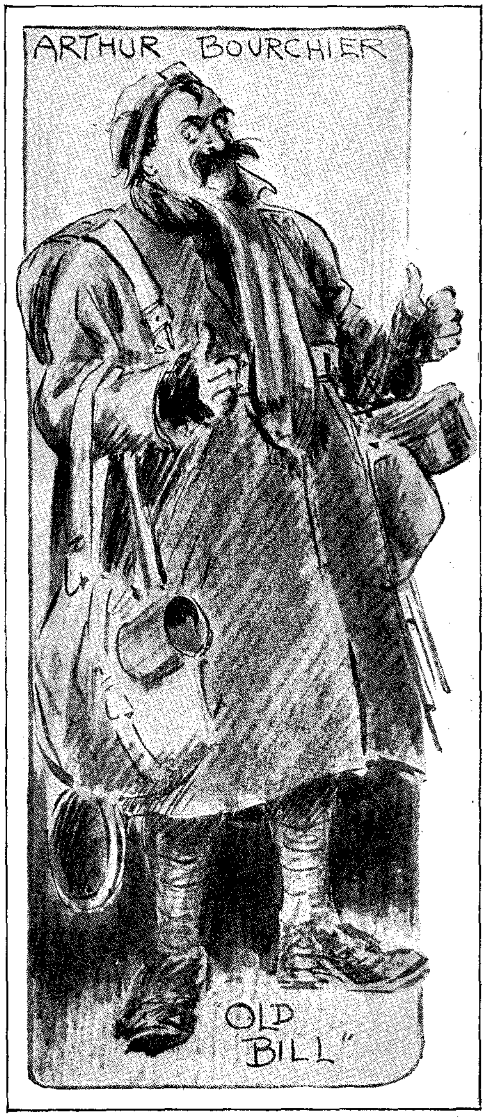
"'BEVERLY R. MYLES.'"

Moved by this effort of the poets, Mr. David Bispham writes to the New York *Sun* to aline the singers and musicians in this work:

"In the name of the singers of America an earnest appeal is hereby made to all vocalists, native or foreign, as well as to instrumentalists and music-lovers in general, to contribute at the earliest possible moment at least one million dollars to a similar fund to aid the wounded of the Land of Song, to whose art and artists our country owes an everlasting debt of gratitude."

BAIRNSFATHER'S "BILL" ON THE STAGE

THE WHOLE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE, for British combatant as well as for others is summed up in a line of *Old Bill's:* "If you knows of a better 'ole, why don't you go to it?" *Old Bill* is the bristly walrus that the humorist Bairnsfather has created out of the middle-aged British fighting man, and the "'ole" is a safe-as-any shell-hole which the German whiz-bangs have so far overlooked. It was natural that this character with his pragmatic philosophy should eventually reach the stage from the pages of the London weekly, *The Bystander,* and Mr. Arthur Bourchier, who was fitted by nature to do *Bill* without too much exertion of make-up, declares that it is "the part of his life." London seems to be responding to the stage version as she has for two years past warmed to the figures of *Bill* and *Bert* in the aforesaid weekly. As a play "The Better 'Ole" "is not worth five seconds' consideration," says the critic of the London *Evening Standard;* but the Oxford Theater, where the piece is performed, can not hold the numbers who try to see it. The structure of the piece, as the following synopsis shows, represents the scenes in the trenches and behind the lines "with a simple frankness that is most convincing." Says *The Bystander's* comment:



A LONDON ACTOR

Who thus visualizes Bairnsfather's philosopher of the trenches.

"A play in two acts, which have been divided into the following spasms: Explosion I, Splinter I, 'The Gaff' (near the Base—somewhere in France). Splinter II, 'Outside the Café des Oiseaux' (near the Front). Splinter III, 'Billets' (just behind the Front). Explosion II, Splinter IV, 'The Way In.' Splinter V, 'In.' Splinter VI, 'H. Q.' Splinter VII, 'The Leave Train'; 'A Gas Attack' (end of Gas Attack)."

So far as it tells a story we read that—

"By accident *Bill* learns that German spies are going to blow up an important bridge after the French have crossed it, thus cutting off any chance of reenforcements. What does *Bill* do? Alone and unaided he crawls 'over the top,' and before the French can cross the fatal bridge on their outward journey he blows it up himself with his own good right hand. (It may be, of course, that he had to use both hands for the job; but I am shockingly ignorant on the subject of blowing up bridges.) On his return to the trench he is found with German papers on him, and is about to be shot as a spy when extenuating circumstances are discovered, and he is decorated with crosses and medals instead.

"The plot, however, interesting as it is, does not occupy much of the entertainment, the charm of which lies in the vivid reproduction of many of the scenes with which we are familiar in Captain Bairnsfather's drawings. There are also *Bert* and *Alf* and the dossy little French girls to keep the fun at high-water mark all the time. *Bert* is the sentimental one, whose sentiment, however, is so prudently chastened by business acumen that one fancies he must hail from the north of the Tweed. When it is a question of having to decide between the rival charms of two French beauties, *Bert* merely wonders whether he would be happier as the proprietor (by marriage) of an *estaminet* or of a thriving laundry concern. *Alf* has very little to do except to try to make a flint and steel pipe-lighter do its work; but those who have handled the elusive things tell me that that is all one man's job, anyway. . . . . . .

"One scene of the play is full of timely jests at the expense of the War-Office, and they all promptly find their mark. There is the huge pile of official documents relating to the claim of a railway company for the sum of eightpence, which threatens to be as complicated a case as that of Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce. Then in the midst of an official investigation that may mean life or death to somebody, there comes a telegraphic inquiry as to whether there are any offers for two dozen oranges that have escaped distribution by oversight; and there is rich humor respecting the regulations governing the wearing of the military mustache and how it ought to be trimmed by the man who really loves his country.

"The entertainment is a joyous outbreak of high spirits from first to last, and it gives us besides the first authoritative picture we have had of life behind the front by one who knows."

On that latter point the critic of *The Evening Standard* instils some doubt. He points to authors like Mr. Siegfried Sassoon and Mr. Wilfrid Gibson, who "have attempted to express something of what passes in the minds of the rank and file of our fighting men in France." Others there are who are more widely popular, he says, "who have chosen to keep upon the surface and to illustrate in their work the accepted national tradition or pose of the Englishman in all times and places":

"Of this tradition Captain Bairnsfather is perhaps the most successful draftsman and 'Ian Hay' the most successful diarist. They show us the English soldier as outwardly imperturbable, slangy, jocular, unimprest, and, above all things, shy—shy of his feelings, shy of his brave work and of the praise it brings, shy of anything that sounds heroically or calls for eloquence or fine gesture.

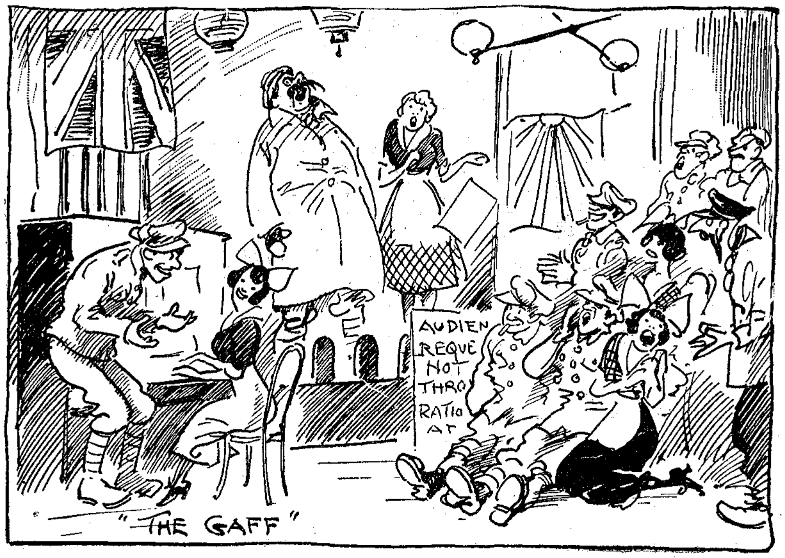
"Captain Bairnsfather's embodiment of this English attitude in *Bill Busby* is too familiar to need description. He appears at the Oxford as the hero of an entertainment which is sometimes a play, sometimes an exhibition of personality, and sometimes a *revue.* It is best seen and considered simply as an exhibition of personality—a series of opportunities for *Bill* and his friends to appear against a series of Bairnsfather backgrounds, and there to pass some characteristic humors and careers.

"As a play 'The Better 'Ole' is not worth five seconds' consideration, and as a *revue* it is too often an error in taste. Mr. Darewski's music hardly accords with the military zone in France, or even with *Bill* as the hero of an incredible spy romance; and the feminine intrusions are mostly disastrous. We must, hereafter, in thinking of Captain Bairnsfather's droll creations, do our best to dissociate them from these supplementary delights.

"Mr. Arthur Bourchier's portrait of *Bill* is a triumph of ability over nature. He sings without a voice, and plays his part in the *revue* sections in complete ignorance of all the conventions. That Mr. Cochran should have secured him for the rôle is only another instance of that astonishing manager's divination. Mr. Bourchier, the amateur, deservedly scores the highest honors against such hardened, professional colleagues as Mr. Frank Adair, Mr. Tom Wootwell, and Mr. Sinclair Cotter."

GERMANY'S DECLINING MUSICAL SUPREMACY

A CRISIS in the question of German music may arise at the opening of the coming musical season. German opera and German performers underwent a share of public disfavor at the close of last season, when we were entering the war. What will happen when we begin to feel its bitter stings? Musical journals bespeak a large-minded attitude toward the classics of German music, Mozart, Wagner, Beethoven, urging us not to impoverish our esthetic life through national differences. But the fact is that an awakening is coming in foreign lands which bids fair to dethrone Germany from her former position of supremacy in this field. For some considerable time before the war broke out, points out a writer in *The Daily Telegraph* (London), "Germany, while an extremely powerful factor in musical life, was not so all-powerful as she once was." People were beginning to realize by degrees that her conservatories were not the only places in the world where it was possible to obtain cheap and good training. It is in this particular phase of Germany's music future that the effects of the war are likely to be most apparent:



OLD BILL AS AN ACTOR.

The *Bystander's* report of the performance of "Splinter II" of "The Better 'Ole," at the Oxford Theater, London.

"Both in France and in Russia the revolt against the German influence came far earlier, and attained to infinitely greater proportions, than has ever been the case in this country, where, to judge by the results, too many of our professors still seem to think that music found its last word in Brahms, and that the highest ideal to which their pupils can aspire is to write as much like him as possible. But even here, with the rapid growth and constant improvement of good schools and colleges all over the country, the tradition that only in Germany could the budding musician obtain proper training had been severely wounded, tho it had not precisely received its death-blow.

"Still, the great conservatories of Germany continued to attract many thousands of students every year from all over the world. It was not only the excellence of the training that was responsible. It was partly, one might indeed say largely, the life. There was the cheap opera, where it was easy to become intimately acquainted with the glories of the world's masterpieces at exceedingly modest cost. There were the cheap concerts, where it was possible to combine good music with a mug of beer, a pipe of tobacco, and room to stretch one's legs; and who will deny that the comfort of the body assists marvelously on such occasions in the elevation of the soul? There was, too, the general atmosphere of Bohemianism so dear to the heart of the musician. These are things that it is not easy, indeed at times impossible, to obtain elsewhere, and they are not without their importance.

"It is sufficiently obvious that years must elapse before even an appreciable part of this flood of students once more sets in the direction of Germany, and that even then it will never reach its previous intensity. We forget quickly enough, but, even so, the anger against Germany will not die down for a very long while to come, and it is impossible to believe that Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Belgians, Italians, or Russians will be willing to sit at German feet or to live, move, and have their being with Germans for a very considerable period after the war has ended. And, in the meanwhile, the German myth will have exploded. A new generation of composers, pianists, violinists, and so forth will have arisen whose work will afford proof positive that the training in their native lands is every whit as good as ever was that in the vaunted home of *Kultur*. There can, indeed, be very little doubt that Germany has lost the preeminent position which she once possest as the world's principal music school."

In the matter of trade it is predicted that Germany will suffer heavily. The value of her annual prewar export trade in pianos is said to have been over $12,000,000. Mouth-organs and concertinas, save for the troops, are no longer manufactured in Germany. In 1913 they represented a weight of 4,700 tons, exported to all parts of the world. British pianoforte-makers are at work trying to solve those secrets whose possession made the names of certain German firms household words. *The Telegraph* is optimistic of England's ability to do for herself in musical matters just as Americans are often exhorted to the same ends:

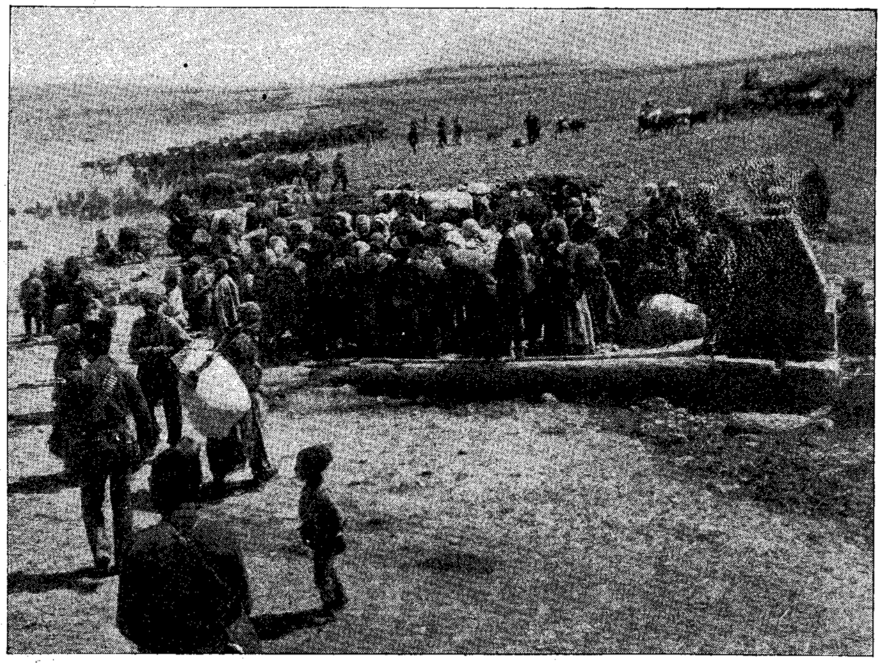
"There are no two questions that they can, and, if they continue on their present lines, they will wrest a great deal of that trade from German hands. In publishing, again, she held a position that was practically unique. Germany's cheap and, be it said, very good editions of the classics flooded the markets of the whole world. We produced some very excellent editions on the same lines in this country, but they could not hope to hold the field against, say, Peters or Breitkopf and Härtel. Germany's publishing houses must be practically idle now, but it is safe to presume that they will get very busy again as soon as the war is over. Their plants, of course, are enormous, for it was by practically monopolizing the market that they turned a narrow margin of profit into a vast total. Are we going to allow them to win back what they have, for the moment at any rate, lost? It is sincerely to be hoped that we are not. A number of young and very enterprising firms have lately arisen in this country who can do the work every bit as well. Experience in the literary field shows that in the art and science of publishing we have no rivals, and there is no conceivable reason why our cheap editions of Beethoven or Schubert should not be quite as good as our cheap editions of Shakespeare or Milton.

"Without being guilty of any insular prejudice, one would very much like to see this country far more self-supporting in the matter of music. There is no sense in going abroad for things that we can obtain just as well at home, and now that the old feeling against English music and English musicians is so rapidly disappearing, one would like to see the complete disappearance of the bad tradition that only out of other countries, and out of Germany in particular, can good come. Of course, it would be equally absurd and very dangerous to pretend that we can supply all that is wanted and to turn deaf ears to what is going on in other lands. There is not, however, much danger of that. But we have shown, in a comparatively small way, that there are far greater possibilities here than any one dreamed of for years. Let us hope that those possibilities will be developed."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A CALL TO RESCUE ARMENIA

OVER TWO MILLION wretched victims of war are reported actually destitute and in need of daily food in western Asia. Of this number four hundred thousand are orphans. This is the body of people that the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief is undertaking to succor by raising a fund the amount of which, measured by the need, mounts into many millions. The help is to go mainly to the Armenian nation, already depleted by massacre, famine, and deportation, and now washed up on alien shores after surging through desert lands where only inhospitality and death met them on every hand. In another part of this issue is the story of an Armenian lad, the only male survivor of the people of his native place; his narrative could be matched by those of hundreds of others from Asia Minor, Syria, Persia, and the Caucasus. Up to September of this year, the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has disbursed $4,255,420.60. This amount is declared to be about $4,000 in excess of its received gifts, the sum accruing as interest on daily book balance held against drafts sent abroad. None of the funds received have been used for expenses, as the cost of maintaining the work of the committee has been met from a private voluntary source. In various organs of the religious press where the work of this committee is reported, we gather, concerning the situation to be met in the future, that—



WHITHER DOES THE WAY LEAD?

One of the thousand bands of deported Armenians sent out on an aimless journey through the trackless desert.

"The cost of sustaining life varies in different areas from three dollars to sixteen dollars, averaging throughout the entire field not less than five dollars per person per month. Many of these people are now living on the charity of their Moslem neighbors, whose scanty food-supplies are nearly exhausted. The committee is convinced that to prevent wide-spread death by starvation during the coming six months of winter, at least $30,000,000 is needed. In addition to this, for repatriation and rehabilitation, an additional $15,000,000 should be planned for, of which $3,500,000 are needed at once in the Caucasus and Persia."

Staggering as is this burden, in view of other demands due to the war, it is declared that only America can meet it. From cable dispatches received by the committee and from a few workers returning from these fields we get such bits of information as these, the first coming from Constantinople:

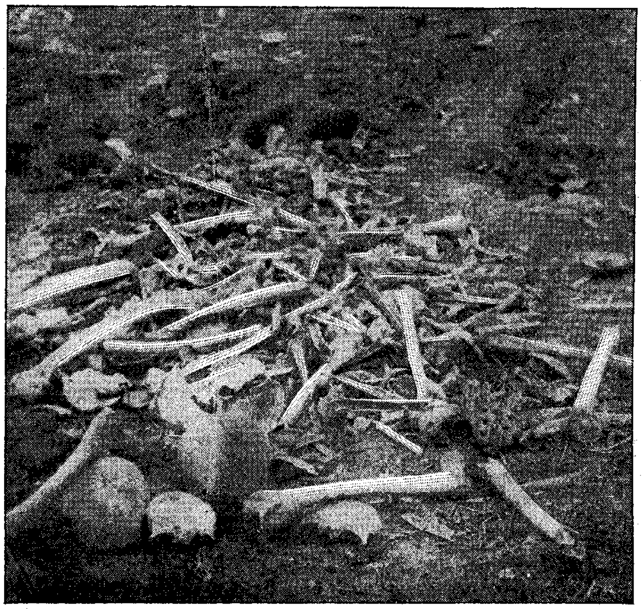
"Estimate number of deported destitute Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks, now in Asia Minor, Syria, and Palestine, at one and one-half millions. Demands for help are inexorable. Bread-winners generally have perished through massacre, deportation, or in army. Practically all now destitute were self-supporting before war.

"Property taken from these people by military or destroyed in deportations totals millions of dollars. The number of destitute is increased by the deportation of Greeks from the sea-coast. Refugees from regions occupied by military are increasing the poverty. Business paralyzed. Animals requisitioned. Schools and churches generally closed. Buildings used by military. Prices of food and other necessaries of life increased several hundredfold, going higher. Needs greater, because needy people are more numerous than last year.

"Extermination or material diminution of Christian races greatly deplored, as the hope of future upbuilding lies with this progressive element, which is most useful for regenerating the empire. American and Swiss missionaries remain on the field for continuing the work for destitute as in the past. They are now imploring that we continue usual appropriations."

From F. Willoughby Smith, United States Consul at Tiflis, in the Russian Caucasus, comes this cable message:

"Estimates place the number of Armenian and Syrian refugees



SIGNS OF THEIR PASSING.

The deserts of Asia Minor are strewn with heaps of bones cleaned by the wild beasts along the routes of the hopeless Armenian caravans.

in Caucasus at 250,000, Eastern Turkey, 100,000. Total slowly increasing by newcomers. Two hundred and fifty thousand of these without employment. Large proportion women and children. Minimum estimate necessary for individual, three dollars per month. In order to meet needs of situation, minimum estimate, $500,000 per month. Conditions reported in previous telegrams now more acute. Strongly urge need of support for fatherless children in their homes, 5,000 now on our lists, about 15,000 others require immediate help, widows as well as children; thus aided, families are intact; no funds available at present for this department. Weaving of clothing material for refugees now going on in Alexandropol, Erivan, and Etchmiadzin. Starting orphanage for 300 boys in Erivan, boys over ten being selected, good intelligence and sound physique with reference to quick training of leaders in industry, agriculture, and education. Will open girls' orphanage if women supervisors sent out. Other industrial work to be opened in Gamarloo, Novoobayazid, Ashdarag, and other centers. Medical relief department in Erivan now caring for many old and sick and new-born babies. Need great in other centers. Repatriation postponed on account of local conditions. Send new workers at once as follows: One doctor and nurses; two ladies for orphanage; Harry White for agriculture; one man well trained for leader of technical industrial work; three or four general workers. We urge that not less than the following sums be sent *immediately* for the departments indicated. Repatriation, $1,000,000; fatherless children in homes, $500,000; industrial relief, $500,000; animals, $150,000; orphanages, $100,000; medical relief, $100,000; seed, $100,000; tools and implements, $100,000; individual, $550,000; total, $3,100,000. If possible arrangements should be made to send out machines, looms, and engines, for weaving wool would greatly help to meet needs of coming winter and be of permanent value in establishing industry beneficial to the refugees and this country."

AN ARMENIAN REFUGEE,

Whose extraordinary and heartrending tale will appear in our department of "Personal Glimpses" next week.

The fate of the Armenians in many sections may be imagined from the following account of those in one section rendered by Dr. George E. White, president of Anatolia College in Marsivan, Turkey:

> "Marsivan contained a population of 30,000, of whom, as the Governor had told me, a majority were Armenians. The situation for the Armenians did not become excessively acute until the spring of 1915, when the Turks determined to eliminate the Armenian question by eliminating the Armenians on the ground of searching for deserting soldiers, concealed bombs or weapons, seditious literature or revolutionists. The Turkish officers arrested about 1,200 Armenian men and accompanied their investigations with horrible brutalities. Several were sent to Malatia and executed, altho there was no revolutionary activity in our city or region whatever. All the other men were imprisoned in the city jail or the Barracks Building and then were sent out in lots of 100 to 200 in the night 'deportations' to be placed among the mountains where trenches had been prepared before the men were sent from the city. Peasants who were employed to do what was done said it was a pity to waste bullets and they used axes. These 1,200 Armenian men met their fate.
>
> "The Turks turned on the women and children, the old men and little boys. Every night scores of ox-carts were gathered at the Barracks Building and in the early dawn as they passed one side or another of the American premises, the squeaking of their wheels left memories that make the blood curdle even now. As they passed on their way to another quarter of the city which had been decided for 'deportation' on that day, thousands of women and children were swept away. Where? Nowhere. No honorable destination was stated or intended. Why? Simply because they were Armenians and Christians."

From Syria the news is no more encouraging. Missionaries arriving in New York from Beirut confirm all previous reports. Deaths in one section of Syria from starvation and resultant diseases reached the rate of one thousand per day. There are at least fifty thousand orphans in Lebanon alone.

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN THE WAR

IF BOYS NOW DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY never come back from the field parents will not complain, for they have been willingly dedicated to a sacred cause. "They will complain," says Mr. Nolan R. Best, editor of *The Continent* (Chicago), "if the boys come back drunkards—drunkards taught to drink by the officers named to lead them." They will complain "with a mighty wrath," he further declares, "if those officers for excuse spread the scandal that the straight, clean young men of America did not have the grit to risk their lives for their nation's flag until they were half-crazy with doped drink." The basis for these apprehensions is to be found in the experience of Canada's troops who "sailed from our side of the Atlantic to the defense of the British Empire as strenuously protected from the drink demon as our own regiments can possibly be." The British commanders who took them in charge, so it is alleged, "introduced the Canadian lads, many of whom had never tasted liquor, to all the temptations of the regulation canteen." The results are said to be depicted in a book by Arthur Mee called "The Fiddlers," as "a sad stream of ruined youth flowing back to Canada with sodden habits of drunkenness fastened on lives that went away clean and upright." In most cases, it is added, "these abased young men bring home an even more horrid curse in disease likely to blast generation after generation to come." The writer continues:

> "What the people of the United States want to know in the shadow of these portentous circumstances is what their own military authorities have to say about these things. When the American commanders get their troops across the sea do they propose to stand by the American principles which are now become a commonplace at home? Will they stoutly protect their young men from such contaminations as have befallen so doleful a share of the Canadian contingents? Are they proof against an easy compliance with the ways of Europe? What do the generals of the Army say? What does President Wilson say?"

The worst reports of drink administered to soldiers come from an officer who defended the custom not only of "rum ration," but "dope ration," before an attack. He is reported as saying: "Why, man, if you were sober you would no more jump out of one of those trenches and rush across No Man's Land than you would right now dip your head into a pot of molten steel." Over against this is the testimony of Capt. Leslie Vickers, formerly the Rev. Mr. Vickers, of the Presbyterian Church, in Tenafly, N. J., who enlisted and fought under the British flag. He writes:

> "Of course I can not answer for the whole British Army, for I have not seen the whole of it. But I did see a good deal of it both in training-camps and in the field, and you can take my word for what you have found it to be worth. I have no hesitation in giving the straight lie to those who allege that whisky is distributed every day in generous portions in the front-line trenches or that just before a charge the men are ordered to fill themselves up with it. But I shall not indulge in denials; I think it better to tell you something of what is done in connection with liquor.
>
> "At all the camps in Great Britain there is the same facility for getting liquor as in the rest of the country. The men can drink at their own canteen if they please or they can buy their drink outside. The canteens are well policed and drunkenness seldom occurs there. But drunkenness does occur in the Army, just as it does among civilians in a place that is not dry, and I am

sure that my statement is conservative when I say that 90 per cent. of the men who were crimed, and brought before the colonel for punishment, committed their crimes under the influence of drink. Another 5 per cent. owed their disgrace indirectly to drink. But I do not want you to conclude from this that drinking was particularly heavy in the Army. The latter was composed of men who had just come from civilian life, and they brought their vices and virtues with them. . . . . . .

"When we were up in the firing-line itself conditions were different. Men could not get anything to drink there. Sometimes, of course, in spite of all regulations, they did get hold of the stuff and became intoxicated. At first we used to punish them with three months' hard labor. This meant imprisonment behind the lines, and there was an epidemic of drunkenness; for men wanted to get back there for a rest away from shells. One day the order was issued that 'in future the death penalty will be inflicted for drunkenness while on duty in the trenches.' It was sad to read of that punishment having been carried out on a man, but we read the report to our men, and drunkenness ceased. Now, is it likely that they have reversed themselves—the authorities, I mean—and are inviting their men to become drunk? No man who has ever held a trench would permit for one minute the presence in that trench of anything that would rob his men of their quickness of eye and ear.

"As to the other statement—that 'it would be utterly impossible to get a regiment of men to go over the top into No Man's Land if they hadn't previously been plied with drink sufficient to deaden their sensibilities to the horrors of what they were plunging into'—it makes me almost sick to answer such a charge. You can imagine how such a criminal lie makes an older soldier feel. Did the Canadians have whisky with them when they repelled the Germans at the first gas-attack at Ypres? Did the Anzacs have whisky with them when they charged up the slopes at Gallipoli? Did my own fearless Scotchmen have it with them when they went to the charge at Neuve Chapelle and Festubert and Hooge and Loos? No, sir, I can answer for these things, and I can assure you that no officer would like to feel that the men whom he was calling on to follow him had not every faculty clear and every muscle obedient.

"What does happen is that in the cold weather rum is served to the men once, or sometimes twice, a day under the orders of the regimental doctor. The amount administered is a small dessert-spoonful. I am a temperance man, as you know, but I took my ration of rum in the trenches. You were before your fire or near a steam-radiator with plenty of outside warmth. I was in a cold trench up to my knees in water, and I took the warmth-giving medicine just as I would have taken any other medicine ordered for me. I uphold this army practise. But as for doping up men prior to a charge, this is a libel on the men, and especially on those who have gone into action with a holy purpose to right the wrong of the war.

"That certain regiments have foolish officers who allow their men to do foolish things, and who even allow them to get liquor without punishing them, I do not doubt. But I deny that that is either the system or the rule."

Even in such a statement as this the writer finds certain reservations that lead to doubts. "Are these stories of deliberate drink-doping which come wholly from the friendly side of the Allied lines utterly unfounded?" asks Mr. Best:

"What does it mean when Rev. James Black, of Edinburgh, brother of Dr. Hugh Black, so well known in this country, alludes on his return from the front to the bad effects of liquor distributed just before the big battles? What was meant by that lieutenant-colonel quoted by Arthur Mee in 'The Fiddlers' as writing from France: 'I have never been a teetotaler, but I am now changing my views as I see our success over here hampered and our progress toward victory retarded so obviously by drink'? That surely sounds as if he was trying to account for the sudden stalling of so many of the 'big drives' which start out so prosperously and stop so soon.

"Undoubtedly Captain Vickers will clear up the uncertainty which he has left about that death penalty for being drunk in the trenches—whether it was a general order from headquarters in London or the order simply of the commander on his own sector of the front. In his present statement, however, our good captain is constrained to admit not only that there are foolish soldiers on the firing-line who drink more than they ought, but even that 'certain regiments have foolish officers who allow "unwarrantable liberties"' in regard to liquor. Is it in the regiments of these 'foolish officers' that Great Britain's battle colors are stained with the truth behind these frightful rumors? What does seem quite apparent from the explanation we have here—taking that alone without reference to anything extraneous—is that the military establishment of Great Britain has no clear-cut and positive policy against drink. Otherwise an officer of the experience of Captain Vickers, familiar with army regulations, would not have to qualify his testimony with a reservation to his personal observation only. One remembers in this connection how faltering even Kitchener was on this subject—fierce enemy of alcohol tho he was. For it appeared that even in the moment when he was the supreme dictator of all British arms, he did not quite dare to put into an order his conviction that for the sake of their flag British soldiers ought not to drink. For some mysterious reason he had to send out his judgment on that point not as an order but as an exhortation and appeal.

"At all events, as Captain Vickers directly testifies, the standard of British Army sentiment and practise in regard to drink is nowhere up to the point which the American Army has reached. The 'wet canteen,' which he describes in connection with the training-camps in England, has been crowded far beyond the limits of toleration in this country. The American army officer, tho he complained uproariously when Congress, forced by civilian opinion, cleared alcohol out of his regimental canteen, has at length been soundly converted to the dry policy. The improved morale of the enlisted men became in a few years so unmistakable that only a blind fool could longer deny it. And American army officers are not blind fools. To-day they are no longer merely acquiescent but enthusiastically in favor of the rigidest no-drinking discipline.

"The quick passage in Congress, almost immediately after war was declared, of the law forbidding any drink sold anywhere to soldiers in uniform, was largely due to the pressure of Army and Navy leaders for such an effective aid to their control over their men. Not even the teaspoonful to warm the men up in cold weather, which Captain Vickers thinks justifiable, can obtain any apology from the present attitude of the medical staff of either Army or Navy in this country. Backed by the official opinion of the American Medical Association, the consensus of judgment among American army surgeons holds whisky not only useless but harmful for men exposed to cold and wet. The stuff is nowadays on this side the Atlantic denied even the virtues of a good stimulant in cases of shock and collapse. There is nothing dubious here. No American officer would need to hesitate about answering for the whole of our Army.

"But the real American concern with this matter is not to point out in any pharisaic way how much further America has progressed than Great Britain in apprehending the moral and scientific reasons for an 'alcohol-free' army. This nation, tho deeply dependent now on the military efficiency of its ally, can not assume of course to dictate military policy to British chiefs. But seeing how backward and irresolute those chieftains are before the drink enemy, which Premier Lloyd George once declared a direr foe than either Germany or Austria, Americans would only by crass indifference be able to neglect the strictly domestic question whether the lower standards of the British organization are to demoralize the habits of American troops when the two flags at last are flying side by side over the parapets in France."

BEER VERSUS WAR PREPARATIONS—If beer is allowed to prolong this war, causing the useless loss of many hundreds of thousands of men and many billions of money, somebody is going to pay the price once before paid by Judas Iscariot. So strongly is put the problem of civil life by publications of the Methodist Church, where we see it stated:

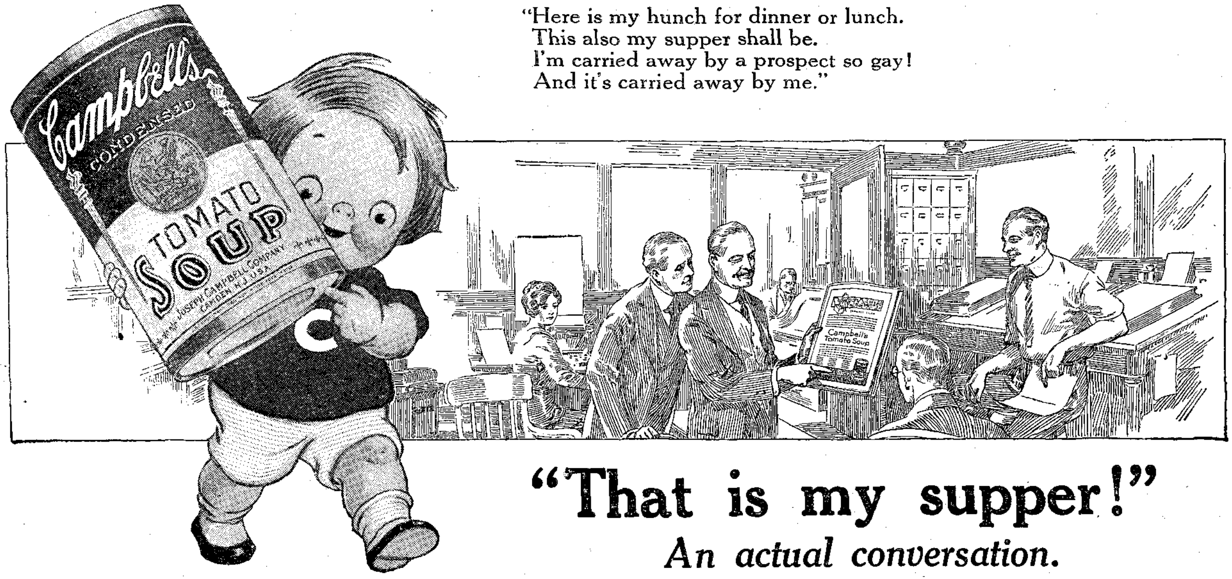
"It will not do for us to be sixty days late or thirty days late. If we are, it will mean that the war can not be won in 1918 and that we must stand another twelve months of agony, waste $20,000,000,000, and needlessly sacrifice the lives of 1,000,000 Americans while we are waiting for the fighting weather of 1919. . . . . . .

"A department superintendent of one of the big tire factories in Akron, Ohio, uses sixty men in each shift. They are making gas masks, miners' respirators, and other vital war material.

"That department is working only two shifts a day instead of three because of the scarcity of labor. They pay off on Friday. On one Saturday only six of the sixty men in one shift reported for work.

"'Ninety per cent. of our labor troubles are due to booze,' says this superintendent. If the Government would shut down on the liquor traffic we could increase our output enormously. There is no lack of labor. The only trouble is to keep it working full time."

"Here is my hunch for dinner or lunch.
This also my supper shall be.
I'm carried away by a prospect so gay!
And it's carried away by me."



"That is my supper!"

An actual conversation.

"Two or three times a week," said an office man in a large Philadelphia concern, "I make my supper of *Campbell's Soup.*"

"Not for your main-stay?" exclaimed another, in surprise.

"Yes, just that! A plate or two of soup with bread-and-butter, cup of tea and maybe a small piece of cake or a little fruit—that's my supper. And it's just the nourishment I want!"

What gives this sustaining character to

Campbell's Tomato Soup

First, its own invigorating quality. Second, its strengthening effect on digestion, which helps you to get a high percentage of nutrition from other food. The secret of good-living is not merely in the quantity of food consumed but in the actual nourishment you obtain from it.

Mr. Hoover, our national food administrator, asserts that the average man consumes twenty-five per cent more food than he needs for proper nourishment. And this is a burdensome tax both on the digestion and the purse. This tempting *Campbell* "kind" is pure nourishment. Served as a Cream of Tomato it yields half again as much energy as the same amount of pure milk. Served with the addition of boiled rice or noodles or simply with bread-and-butter, it gives you the main-stay of an evening meal easy to prepare, easy to digest, inexpensive and distinctly satisfying.

You will find it a decided advantage to order it from your grocer by the dozen or the case *now,* and so get the benefit of the present favorable price.

21 kinds

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

GERMANY AS A POSSIBLE REPUBLIC

Ackerman, Carl W. Germany, the Next Republic? New York: George H. Doran Company. Pp. 292. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In this volume we have added to the long list of war-books, published in this country and abroad, something "different." It does not tell of war's horrors on the field. So far as this book is an evidence, Mr. Ackerman did not see them. For over two years before the breaking of diplomatic relations by our Government, he was in Germany, the accredited representative of the United Press. His dispatches during that entire time, as Mr. Gerard has testified, were uncolored by German prejudice, altho, as Mr. Ackerman himself admits, when the war began he "was sympathetic with Germany; but my sympathy changed to disgust," he says, "as I watched developments in Berlin change the German people from world-citizens to narrow-minded, deceitful tools of a ruthless Government." He "saw Germany outlaw herself." He "saw the effects of President Wilson's notes." He "saw the anti-American propaganda begin." He "saw the Germany of 1913 disappear." He "saw the birth of lawless Germany."

His headquarters were in Berlin, where he often met the chief German heads of administration there. He made frequent journeys to the front, but he does not report what there he may have seen. He was on battle-fields when important engagements were being fought, but his references to these are incidental. What he endeavors to reveal is the German spirit, as it relates to America—imperial purpose, as it relates to the world. "The United States is now at war with Germany," he says, "because the Imperial Government willed it." Among his many assertions, which he proceeds to prove, is this:

> "While Germany was professing her friendship for the United States in every note written following the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Government was secretly preparing the nation for a break in diplomatic relations, or for war, in the event of a rupture."

The Hate Campaign resulted from this administrative attitude. Of the present feeling in Germany against the American people and their Government, Mr. Ackerman writes at length. "For the German people," he says, "the lessons of the *Lusitania* have been exactly opposite those normal people would learn. The horror of non-combatants going down on a passenger-liner, sunk without warning, was nothing to be compared to the heroism of aiming the torpedo and running away. Sixty-eight million Germans think their submarine officers and crews are the greatest of the great." The Germany of 1913, he declares, has disappeared—"the Germany which produced Bach, Beethoven, Schiller, Goethe, and other great musicians and poets. The musicians of to-day write hate-songs. The poets of to-day pen hate-verses. The scientists of to-day plan diabolical instruments of death. The educators teach suspicion of and disregard for everything which is not German. Business men have sided with the Government in a ruthless submarine-warfare in order to destroy property throughout the world so that every nation will have to begin at the bottom with Germany when the war is over."

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

He does not admit that starvation will make the Germans yield, altho he says: "A great many people are starving." The head physician of the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Hospital, in Berlin, stated that 80,000 children died in Berlin in 1916 from lack of food. The *Lokal Anzeiger* printed the item and the Foreign Office censor prohibited the author from sending it to New York. And he further declares: "The country is on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Men and women, business men and generals, long ago lost their patience. They are undernourished, suffering, and anxious for peace. . . . There have been so many suicides that the newspapers are forbidden to publish them. . . . The Kaiser gambles from day to day with his people's nerves. For two years he has done this. The Kaiser believes he can gamble for a long time yet with his people."

Answering the title-query of his book, Mr. Ackerman says: "Germany's defeat will be the greatest event in history because it will establish world-democracy upon a firm foundation and because Germany itself will emerge democratic. . . . The Kaiser has already promised a 'people's kingdom of Hohenzollern.' The Kaiser's Government will be reformed because world-opinion insists upon it. If the German people do not yet see this, they will be outlawed until they are free. They will see it eventually and, when that day comes, peace will dawn in Europe."

WOMEN AND THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIUM

Kellogg, Charlotte. Women of Belgium Turning Tragedy to Triumph. 12mo, pp. 230. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

This unique and interesting volume is not a "war-book" in the sense that it tells us of the horrors of battle or of the ravages of the contending troops. It is rather the record of what has been done by a devoted band of workers to repair in some small degree the awful wreck and ruin that the war has created in the little country of Belgium. It is the tragic and never-to-be-forgotten history of a marvelous philanthropy whose like the world has not known.

The author, the only American woman member of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, tells her story as an eye-witness of, and a partaker in, the events that she describes, and her tale is moving to a degree. She has given to the world, in her description of the accomplishments of the 55,000 volunteer relief-workers, a remarkable picture of splendid courage and of the noble service of true human brotherhood and sisterhood. We go with her into the homes of the poor and the despairing; we find how the needy come to the aid of the more needy; we learn how cheerfulness and courage can vanquish even the most implacable fate. We see the tiny orphans fed and cared for, and are amazed at the heroism of the men and women whose work it is, not so much to dry their tears, as to maintain their laughter in the face of utter misery and destruction.

Every one who is interested in the work of relieving suffering should read this book, both to obtain a clearer idea of the genuine miracles that are being wrought in Belgium and also because all the profits from the sales go to help the work. The introduction, by Herbert C. Hoover, is a sane and vigorous presentation of the subject in its broad aspects and contains a touching appeal to the sympathies of Americans for the stricken in Europe.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

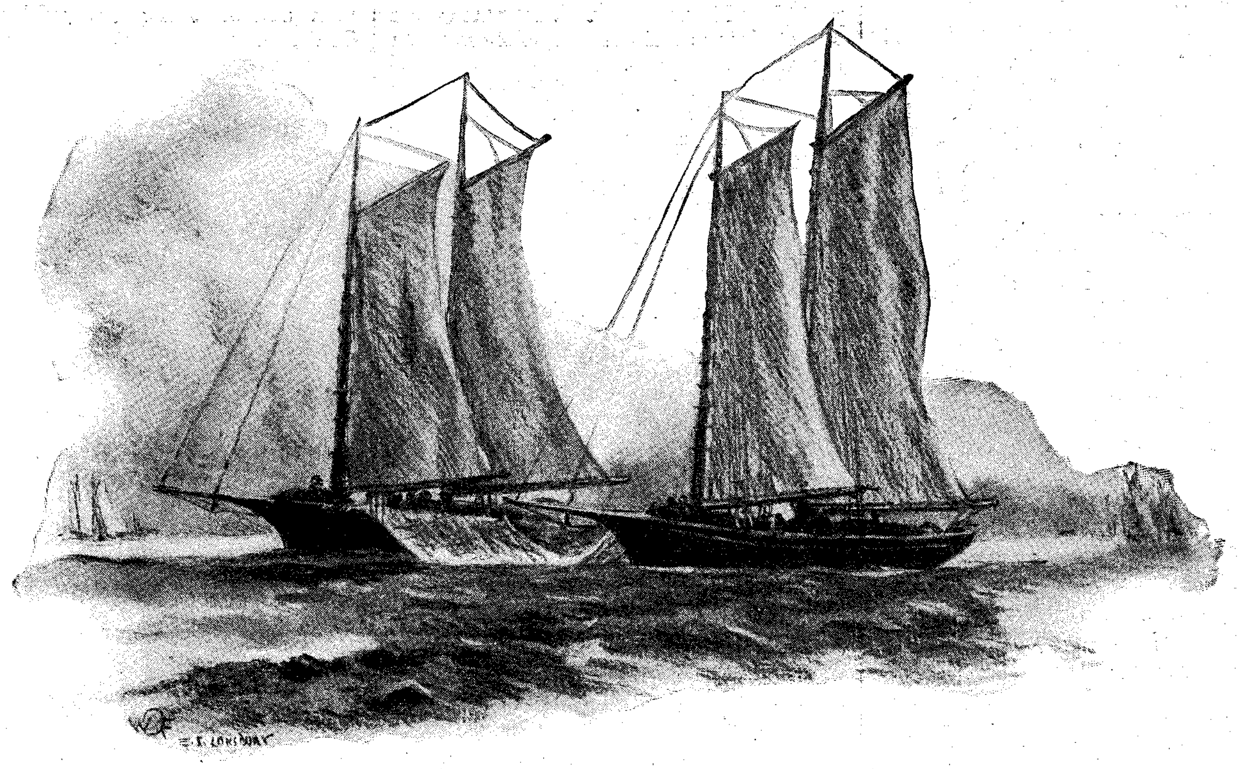
Sanborn, Frank B. Life of Henry David Thoreau. Pp. 540. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $4. Postage, 18 cents.

Mr. Sanborn's Thoreau biography contains much material never before published. Thoreau was descended from French and Scottish ancestors. Mr. Sanborn shows how that influenced and formed his nature. In order to get at Thoreau's individuality, many of his essays and college forensics are quoted in full. In them, his ruling trait was made manifest—a readiness to be thought eccentric, and not to follow fashions. He entered college at the age of sixteen, but showed no literary tendency until he was eighteen, when his writing began to have fluency and enthusiasm. Mr. Sanborn makes us feel Thoreau's unusual mental equipment, his innate, tender, and rare reverence, and he illuminates his close friendship with the Concord circle of philosophers, especially with Ellery Channing and Emerson. Because of Emerson's adverse criticisms, Thoreau destroyed many poems unnecessarily. Henry David, or David Henry as he was really named, was teacher, gardener, pencil-maker, and a partner in his father's business, but his life's work was as "observer and recorder of outward nature, and a censor of human nature in himself and others." He was a "sturdy, uncompromising person, fitter to meet occasionally in the open air than to have as permanent guest at table and fireside."

To Thoreau, life was a daily miracle. His verse was oracular and mystical. His best-read book is "Walden," an appreciation of which had a rebirth after his early and untimely death. His frail constitution did not withstand disease and he died at the age of forty-five, probably the world's unique if not its greatest nature writer.

Victor Chapman's Letters from France, with Memoir by John Jay Chapman. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. Postage, 14 cents.

The reading public may take this sketch of Victor Chapman and these letters written by him from France as typical of many a boy's ambition, achievements, and sacrifice. Mothers treasure lines from boys which show courage in the face of danger, boyish enthusiasm, and a manly



RIGHT OFF THE OCEAN FLOOR

You are always glad to know of a delicious new food—something that you can serve economically in many different ways—something that will put a new zest in your daily bill-of-fare. Here it is—CANNED SHRIMP. This dainty, nutritious sea-food comes from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

You know how delicious lobster is; you'll find the same rich flavor in canned shrimp, only more delicate. Shrimp are really like small lobster. The meat is firm and fine flavored as a nut kernel; the delicate pink color is caused by boiling the shrimp just before they are packed in the cans.

CANNED Shrimp

Caught in nets on the clean ocean floor, the shrimp are shelled and the shrimp meats packed in sanitary cans in the big, clean packing houses right on the water's edge. Each can contains nothing but the selected meats.

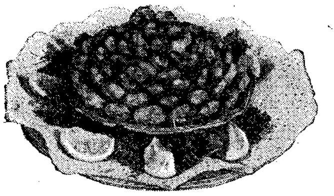
For years shrimp have been the celebrated delicacy of Southern tables; the world-renowned French restaurants of New Orleans serve them as one of their choicest sea-foods.

Now you can have this famous delicacy right in your own home. Canned shrimp come to you boiled and practically ready for the table. They can be served in fifty different ways, for luncheon or dinner, or in the chafing dish for Sunday supper. Every first class grocer sells them.

Send a postal today for your free copy of "Fifty Southern Recipes for Serving Canned Shrimp." This unusual book contains the most famous Southern and French-Creole recipes for preparing shrimp. It is beautifully illustrated in color.

U. H. DUDLEY & CO., Distributors, Duane and Hudson Streets, *New York City*

Buy a can of shrimp today at your grocer's and try one of the recipes given below.
There's no waste in a can of shrimp — an ideal food for the "meatless day."



BAKED SHRIMP

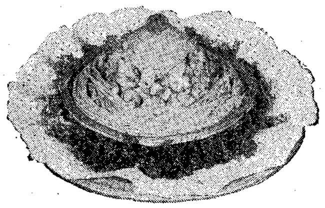
***1 can** shrimp ¼ tablespoonful butter 3 tomatoes*
¼ cup grated bread crumbs or crackers

Butter a dish well and place within it a layer of grated bread crumbs or powdered crackers. Stew the tomatoes in the butter, and sprinkle with pepper and salt. Place a layer of tomatoes in the dish and spread over it the grated crackers or bread. Wash the shrimp, season well; put a layer of shrimp in the dish. Repeat layers of tomatoes, crumbs and shrimp, ending with a layer of crumbs. Place small dabs of butter over the top. Bake till well browned.

SHRIMP AND SPAGHETTI

1 large can shrimp 1 pound spaghetti
1 finely chopped onion

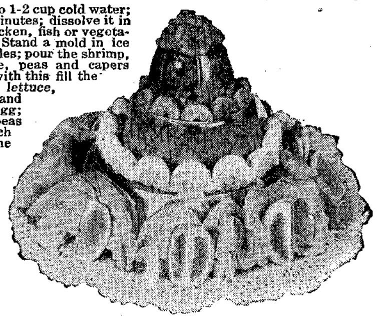
Add spaghetti to a pan of boiling water containing salt; boil until cooked, but not soft, which will take about half an hour. Fry the shrimp in hot lard with the chopped onion; season lightly with salt and pepper. Spread the shrimp over the spaghetti, and decorate with long strings of spaghetti wound around.

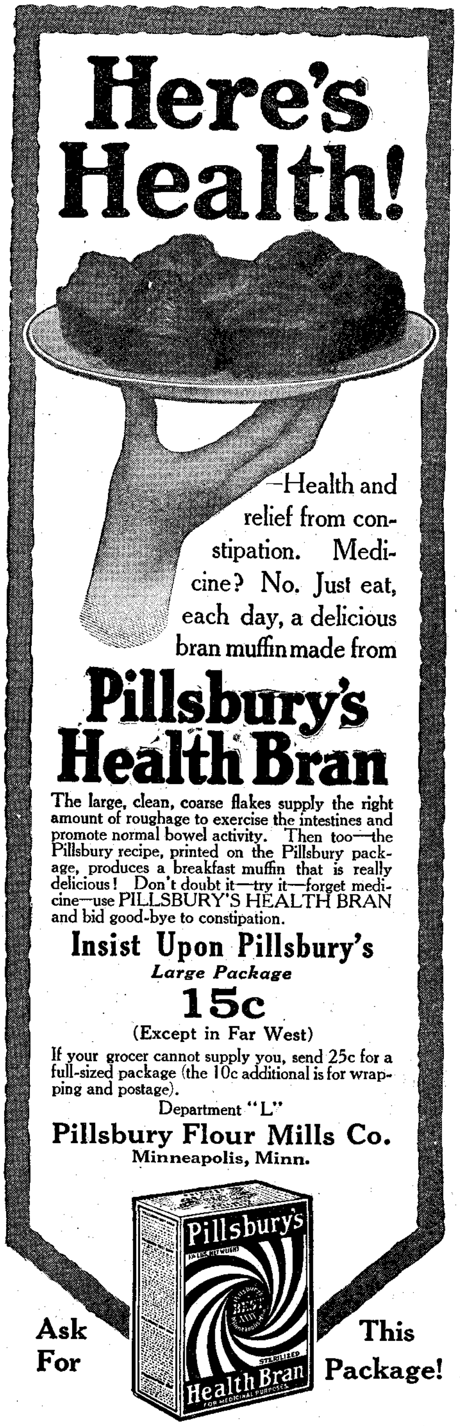


JELLIED SHRIMP SALAD

1 large can shrimp ½ envelope gelatine 1½ cups clarified broth 2 truffles
1 tablespoonful lemon juice 1 tablespoonful capers ½ pint cooked peas

Pour the gelatine into 1-2 cup cold water; let it soak for five minutes; dissolve it in hot broth (clam, chicken, fish or vegetable) and let it cool. Stand a mold in ice water; chop the truffles; pour the shrimp, truffles, lemon juice, peas and capers into the broth, and with this fill the mold. Garnish with lettuce, quartered lemons, and slices of hard boiled egg; or with lettuce and peas dressed with French dressing, omitting the peas from the mold.

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part played in a tragedy. Victor Chapman was studying architecture in France when the war broke out. He had graduated from Harvard in 1913, and immediately joined the Foreign Legion. After a year in the trenches he was transferred to the aviation corps, in which service he met his death at Verdun in 1916. To give the reader an idea of his personality, his father has written a very tender tribute to him, showing how the heroic atmosphere was about him even in his youth, due probably to the unique character of his mother, who was of Italian descent. Victor's letters should endear him to readers principally for the whole-hearted enthusiasm shown for the cause for which he fought and for his boyish naïveté and buoyant youthfulness. The letters are interesting as revelations of character. They shed a strong and illuminating light on trench conditions and the every-day experiences of soldiers in France. It is a book of touching and pathetic as well as inspiring revelations.

Ebenthal, Hildegarde. The Tragedy of a Throne. Illustrated. Pp. 334. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1917. $3.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

The author of this book states in the preface that it "relates facts which, unfortunately, are as yet only known in part to the general reader, yet they ought to be studied with the closest attention by all who are interested in the destiny and development of men and nations. Had the unhappy sovereign whose sad story I have told in these pages been allowed to do what he wished and what his affection for his people dictated, it is more than probable that Europe would have been spared the colossal disasters due to the ambition of that Prussia which he hated throughout his life, and whose victim he became." This prepares us for a thrilling and romantic narrative and the volume fulfils our expectations.

The theme of the writer is the far-reaching designs of German imperialism, as evidenced in the subtle schemes of Prince Bismarck and a number of his henchmen, to bring about the downfall of Ludwig II., the "Mad King" of Bavaria, because of the latter's avowed antagonism to the supremacy of the Hohenzollerns. Ludwig, it seems, was apprehensive of the purpose of Prussia to overshadow and ultimately dominate the other German States, and fought against all attempts to secure his cooperation in this program. The story of how the impressionable young King was then alienated from his friends, surrounded by Prussian spies, and finally driven to an untimely death under the threat of being incarcerated as a madman, reads like a romance, yet the author backs it up by means of letters and manuscripts of indisputable authority, many of which are quite new to the reading public. The part played in the drama by Richard Wagner, who was able to secure an extraordinary influence over Ludwig through the King's passion for music, will come as a surprize to many of the admirers of the great composer.

The series of thrilling climaxes, detailing how the King escaped one pitfall only to fall into another, and ending at last in his death by drowning in a mountain tarn at the moment when his cousin, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was about to effect his rescue, form a narrative of remarkable interest at this time, when all that tends to throw light on the deep-laid plans of German statecraft for the subjugation of Central Europe must necessarily be of supreme value to the student of history. If the details revealed in this book be true, which it seems highly probable that they are, we are furnished with another proof of the thoroughness and the all-embracing character of the Prussian plans for world-dominion and of the menace that they held toward all forms of democracy, for that Ludwig, unbalanced and autocratic as all his tendencies were, represented the real feeling of his countrymen better than did the alien group that brought about his ruin seems fairly certain.

Spring, Leverett Wilson. A History of Williams College. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 8vo, pp. vi–341. $3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This institution came into being as a "Free School" by the last will and testament of Colonel Ephraim Williams (1715–1755), an officer in the Colonial English Army. It was to be located in "West Township" on the border of "a great and terrible wilderness which reached to Canada." The place, to be renamed Williamstown, was so remote that not till 1797 did it possess a post-office. Colonel Williams's estate amounted to but $5,788.07, increased by increment and by subscription later to a little over $12,000. Owing to a dispute whether Williamstown was in Massachusetts or New York, being claimed by both, the "free school" provided for in the will was not legalized till 1785, when the trustees were incorporated. Still the affair dragged for several years, and the first building (later called West College) was erected in 1790–1791. In 1791 Ebenezer Fitch was called as first president with the title of Preceptor. In 1793 the school gained charter as a college. The first commencement was held two years later, with four candidates for the degree of B.A.

Such were the beginnings of Williams College, the history of which is told in this volume. Its greatest glory perhaps, apart from its distinguished roll of students (among them Washington Gladden, G. Stanley Hall, and President Garfield, father of the present president of the college), is founded on the presidency of Mark Hopkins. The story is interestingly told, fully documented, with illustrations that recall its presidents, its buildings, and its splendid local environment. The author, the officers, teachers, and alumni of the institution, and the publishers as well, may congratulate themselves heartily on this contribution to the history of education in America.

Simonis, H. The Street of Ink. Pp. 392. With 80 photogravure portraits and other illustrations. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3. Postage, 16 cents.

Here is an intimate history of journalism in Great Britain and elsewhere, and it is more than this. It is a fascinating romance revealed through numberless romantic careers in what is unquestionably the most romantic business in the world. The author, well known as a director of the London *Daily News* and *The Star*, has met practically every one worth knowing in Fleet Street during the past twenty-two years. In a series of most entertaining and deftly drawn character sketches he introduces us to the great British newspaper proprietors and journalists, from whom he has gathered at first hand intimate and often unknown details of the management of their papers.

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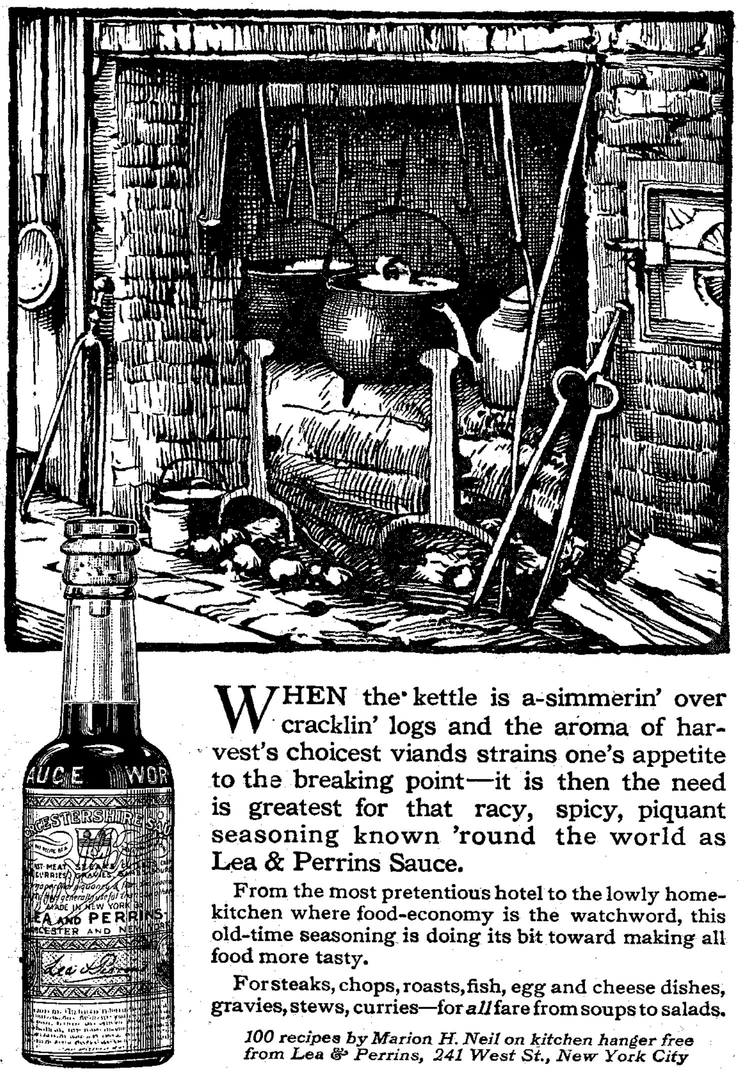

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Muir, Ramsay. The Expansion of Europe: The Culmination of Modern History. New York and Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. Pp. 243. $2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"One of the most remarkable features of the modern age," says Professor Muir in the opening sentence of this book, "has been the extension of European civilization over the whole world." In these ten chapters he considers the philosophy of that extension, beginning with "The Meaning and the Motives of Imperialism," and closing with "The Great Challenge, 1900–1914" (Chapter IX), and "What of the Night?" (Chapter X). "At the opening of the twentieth century," he says, "the long process whereby the whole globe has been brought under the influence of European civilization was practically completed," and "The Great Challenge" came in 1914 to the group of gigantic empires from the youngest and the least of these—least in square miles of territory and youngest as to date of foundation—Germany. Of her he severely asserts:

> "A parvenu among the great states—having only attained the dignity of nationhood in the mid-nineteenth century—Germany has shown none of that 'genius for equality' which is the secret of good manners and of friendship among nations as among individuals. Her conversation, at home and abroad, had the vulgar self-assertiveness of the parvenu, and turned always and wholly upon her own greatness; when she wished to be firm she bullied, when she wished to be polite she cringed. And her conduct has been the echo of her conversation. She has persuaded herself that she has a monopoly of power, of wisdom, and of knowledge, and deserves to rule the earth."

Answering his question, "What of the Night?" Professor Muir says: "Whatever else may happen, the war must necessarily bring a crisis in the history of the British Empire. On a vastly greater scale the situation of 1763 is being reproduced. Now as then, the Empire will emerge from a war for existence in which mother and daughter lands alike have shared. Now, as then, the strain and pressure of the war will have brought to light deficiencies in the system of the Empire. Now, as then, the most patent of these deficiencies will be the fact that, generous as the self-governing powers of the great Dominions have been, they still have limits; and the irresistible tendency of self-government to work toward its own fulfilment will once more show itself." Before saying which Professor Muir had said: "The aim of Germany was nothing less than world-dominion. The destiny of the whole globe was to be put to the test. Surely this was the very insanity of megalomania."

Schevill, Ferdinand. Karl Bitter: A Biography. University of Chicago Press. Large 8vo, pp. xiv–68, and 41 illustrations.

The universities of the United States are laying book-lovers under heavy obligations not only for the books written by members of their staff but for the publication in excellent form of works written by others. Schevill's biography of Karl Bitter is a fine example of this kind of work. Fine typography, beautiful paper, and illustrations that tell their tale combine in this treasure for lovers of art and books.

The story told in this volume is unusually interesting and significant. Born in Vienna, of burgher tradesman stock, refusing to follow the law and resolutely choosing art against strong parental opposition, Bitter pursued his art studies in his native city till he was twenty. Then being liable to army service for three years, he fled to the United States. There he immediately found employment with a firm of decorators at remuneration beyond his most extravagant expectations. His work at once received recognition, and from that time his progress was a triumph—but a triumph that was dominated by the thought of service to the land that had so generously adopted him. Richard M. Hunt, the eminent architect, was his good angel, provided for him a studio, and enabled him to work along lines most congenial, those of decorative art. In 1891 Bitter began his public career with the competition for the Trinity gates in New York. Then in 1893 his work for the World's Fair was done, and each succeeding year saw some notable accomplishments till his death in 1915.

The story of Bitter's life and labors is here told simply, but appreciatively, even tenderly. His was a busy, intelligent, and worthful activity, to which this volume is a fitting testimonial.

Russian Court Memoirs. By a "Russian." 1914–1916 (32 illustrations). New York: E. P. Dutton & Company.

Had developments in Russia not been what they were in the last few strenuous months of the revolution, revolt, and change, one might have been much imprest by these anonymous pages. That the author meant to be truthful may be granted and, that, being a Russian, he knew Russian possibilities, but his introductory statement that "The British constitution could not be adopted in Russia and any attempt to make her republican would be suicidal, for it is opposed to the genius of the people," in the light of present developments must wait for history to indorse or contradict. If we were to read the book simply as a chronicle of court life and people, it would be interesting and help us to understand the Czar and his family. The author makes us see why the Czarina was unpopular and how

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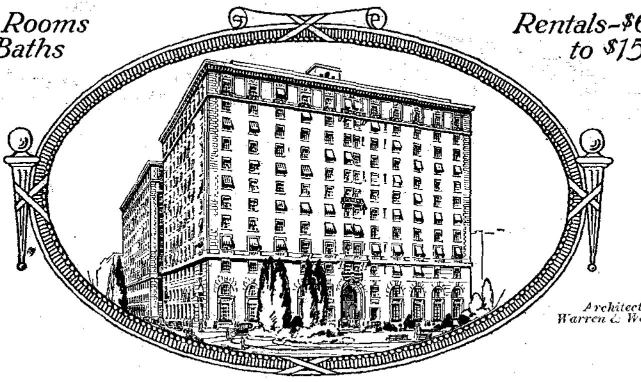

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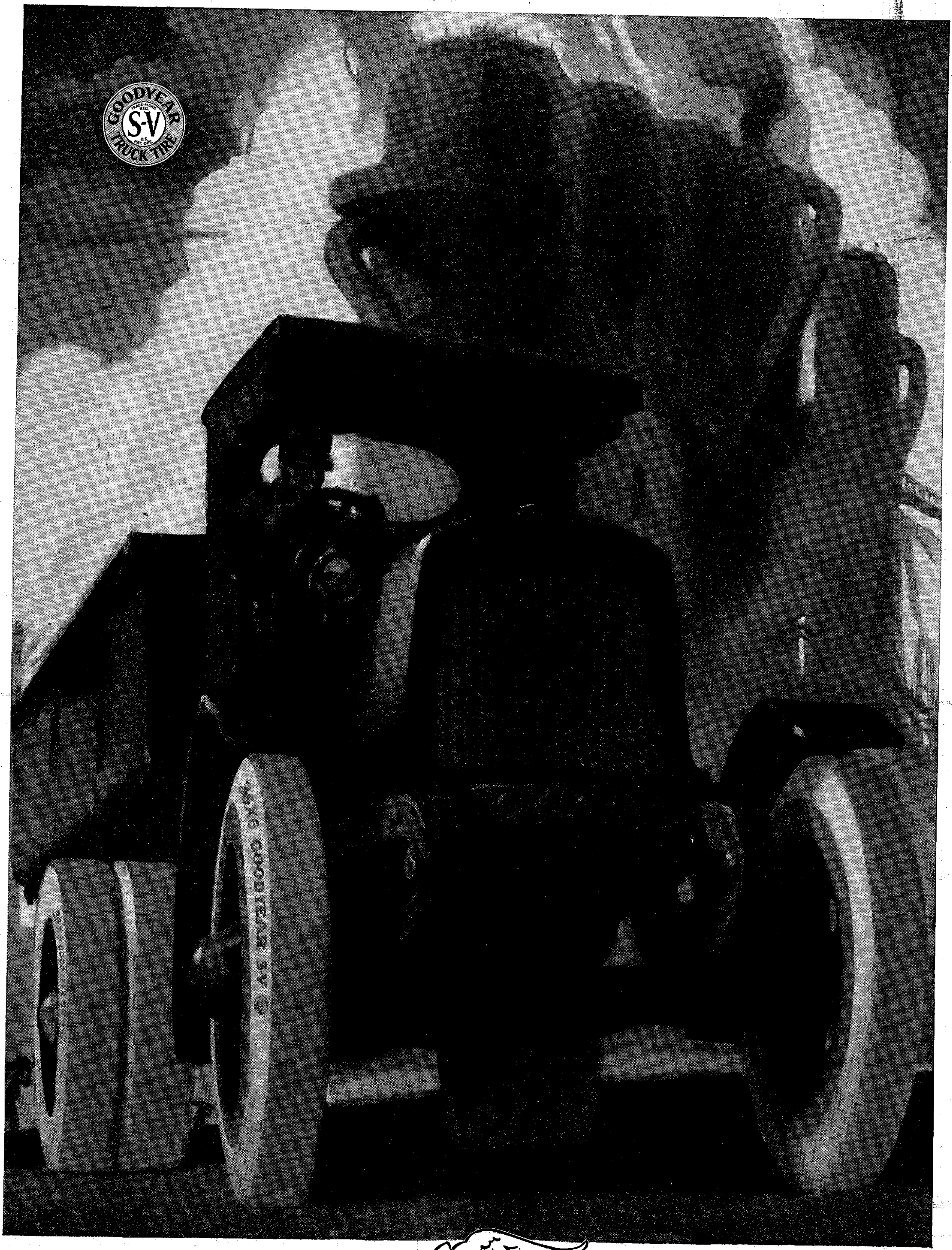
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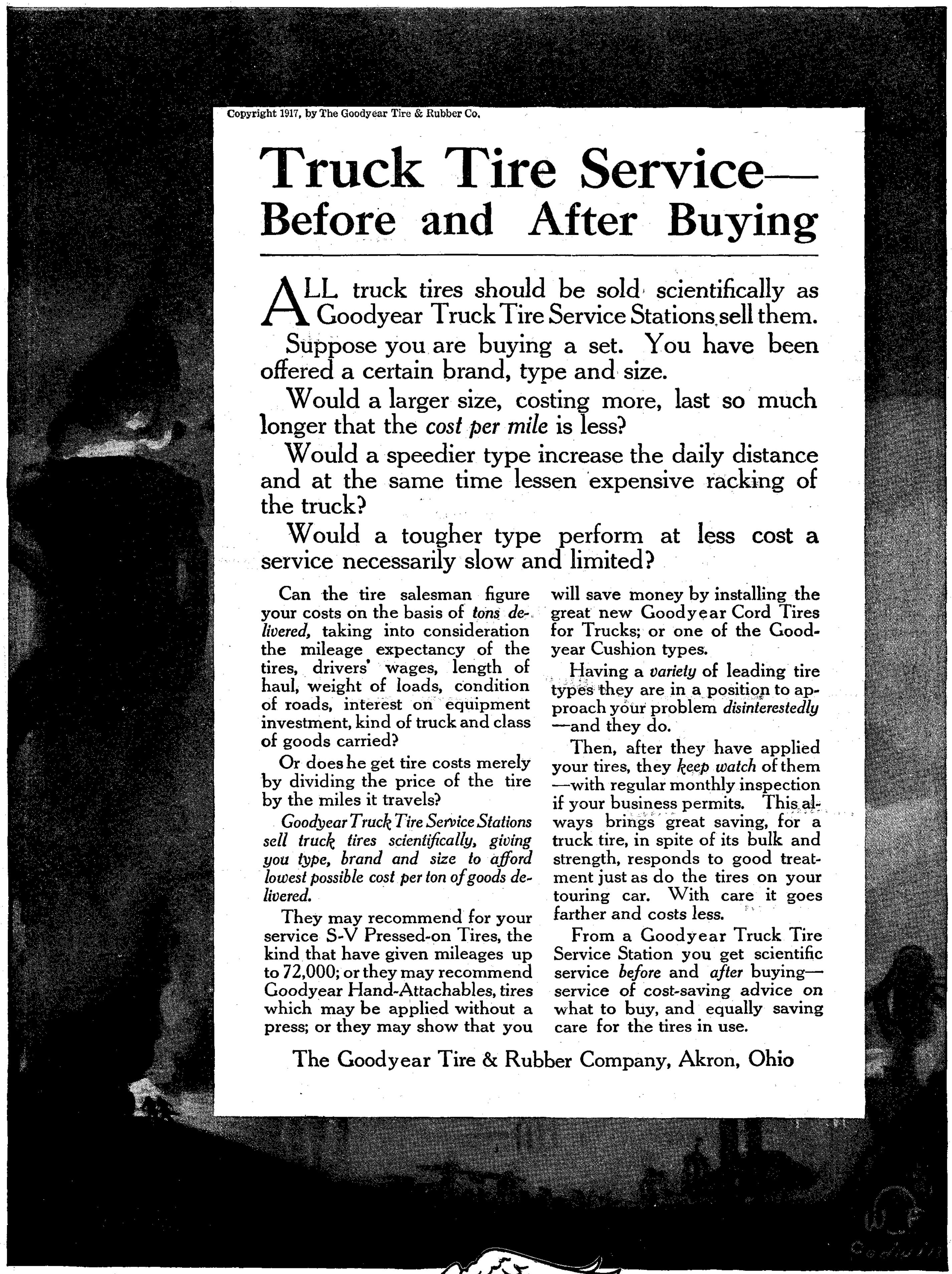

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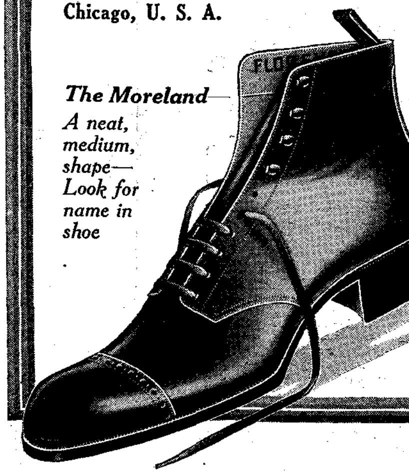

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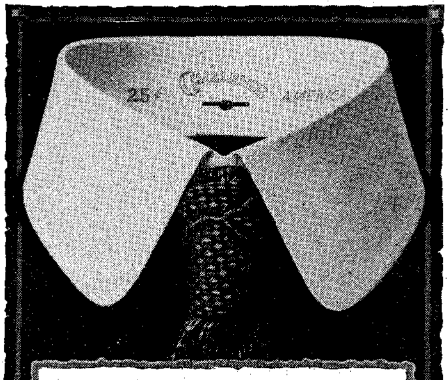

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she has been misunderstood. As a court picture, the book is comprehensive; as a political prophecy it is of far less importance. If the Czar had been the "beloved father" of his people" and the perfect gentleman and soldier here described, present Russian conditions could not have come into existence as they did. As a portrayal of court life the book was probably in the main true enough when court life existed in Russia.

Sprunt, James. Chronicles of the Cape Fear River, 1660-1916. Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Printing Co. Pp. 743. $4. Selling agent, Miss Rosa Pendleton Chiles, 142 A Street, N.E., Washington, D.C.

Local in its character, the first third of this portly volume will interest chiefly those people who have some knowledge or old memories of the Cape Fear region, but remaining portions will as deeply interest a wider range of readers. "Blockade Running" and "Peace Restored" are the general titles of these portions. The author, Mr. Sprunt, ranks among the eminent of living North-Carolinians, and his work proves him a historian of rare ability. To this second edition he has added much new and valuable matter, painstakingly collected and well worthy of preservation. "Cape Fear" has been as fortunate in its chronicler as in its Chronicles.

Sarkar, Benoy Kumar, assisted by Rakshit, Hemendra K. The Folk-Element in Hindu Culture. A Contribution to Socio-Religious Studies in Hindu Folk Institutions. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 8vo, pp. xx–312. $5 net.

The newer method of writing history deals with majorities rather than minorities, with the multitude of the people more than the few leaders. For while the latter often seem to have had their way, the momentum of the masses has influenced the movement of governors and governed. This is especially true of that indefinite thing called "culture," especially if, as in India, "culture" so nearly spells "religion." The authors of the present volume realize this, and their labor has been to show the influence of popular belief and norms upon the religious practise which have become "orthodox" or "regular." Just as in Greece originally rural festivals gave their tone to what became institutions of religion, so in India folk-songs, folk-plays, music, and the dance have contributed their quota alongside the authoritative scriptures, and, in the later phases even in these scriptures, to developed religious cults. The start is made with description of the Gambhira, Gajan, or Nila, a modern "socio-religious festival," and a tracing of its influence on the Shiva-Shakta cult. Then a review is given of popular elements, including ascetic customs, in other sectarian faiths and of Hinduism, in Buddhism, and Jainism, even in Indian Mohammedanism. A chapter is given to "Invention of Gods and Goddesses by the People."

There is, therefore, here presented a study of popular Indian religion which has had its parallels in other countries—Egypt, Babylonia to a lesser degree, and especially in Greece. It breaks ground in an area where the phenomena are so many and so involved as to be bewildering. The accounts of the various celebrations add greatly to the general knowledge of Hindu worship. The result is of especial importance for those who would know the heart of "Tantric" cults.

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YOUR LAD, AND MY LAD

By Randall Parrish

Down toward the deep-blue water, marching to throb of drum,
From city street and country lane the lines of khaki come;
The rumbling guns, the sturdy tread, are full of grim appeal,
While rays of western sunshine flash back from burnished steel.
With eager eyes and cheeks aflame the serried ranks advance;
And your dear lad, and my dear lad, are on their way to France.

A sob clings choking in the throat, as file on file sweep by,
Between those cheering multitudes, to where the great ships lie;
The batteries halt, the columns wheel, to clear-toned bugle-call,
With shoulders squared and faces front they stand a khaki wall.
Tears shine on every watcher's cheek, love speaks in every glance;
For your dear lad, and my dear lad, are on their way to France.

Before them, through a mist of years, in soldier buff or blue,
Brave comrades from a thousand fields watch now in proud review;
The same old Flag, the same old Faith—the Freedom of the World—
Spells Duty in those flapping folds above long ranks unfurled.
Strong are the hearts which bear along Democracy's advance,
As your dear lad, and my dear lad, go on their way to France.

The word rings out; a million feet tramp forward on the road,
Along that path of sacrifice o'er which their fathers strode.
With eager eyes and cheeks aflame, with cheers on smiling lips,
These fighting men of '17 move onward to their ships.
Nor even love may hold them back, or halt that stern advance,
As your dear lad, and my dear lad, go on their way to France.

What we quote below (from *Munsey's Magazine*) is not as strong a war-poem as we expect Harry Kemp to give us, but it is notable in possessing what many writings of the sort lack—sincerity and directness. It is a memorable statement of a general feeling.

THE NEW ALLY

By Harry Kemp

Their great gray ships go plunging forth;
The waves, wind-wakened from the north,

Swarm up their bows and fall away,
And wash the air with golden spray.

Far off is flung their battle-line;
Far off their great guns flame and shine;
And we are one with them—we rise
With dawning thunder in our eyes
To join the embattled hosts that kept
Their pact with freedom while we slept!

Here is something human and appealing from the Kansas City *Star*.

1917

By Susan Hooker Whitman

"It is long since knighthood was in flower,
There are no men to-day who tower
Above their kind—the knights are dust,
Their names forgot, their good swords rust,"
We idly say. And yet, in truth—
The brave soul has eternal youth,
Like the great lighthouse rising free,
Whose far-flung beams guide ships at sea,
God lifts above his fellow man
A stedfast soul to dare and plan,
A king of men, by right divine,
Who in his forehead bears the sign—
He walks along the city street;
Unknowing, in the fields we meet
A modern knight in whose hand lies
A mighty Nation's destinies.

Then say no more, the knights are gone
Honor and Truth and Right live on,
And men to-day would keep the bridge
Horatius kept—from rocky ridge
Heroic Youth would still fling down
His horse, himself, to save the town.
Columbia calls!
Off with your hats and lift them high,
Our own, our sons are passing by.

Every man, it is said, has two mother countries—his own native land and France. America's love for France has been a strong factor in influencing our sympathies since August, 1914, and the poem which Dr. John H. Finley read at a dinner of the Comité France-Amérique in Paris will find an echo in every American heart. We quote it from the New York *Sun*. Throughout it is noble eloquence, and in the fourth stanza it rises to true poetry.

LILLE, LAON, AND ST. DIÉ

By John H. Finley

I

Lille, Laon, and St. Dié,
What memories, from far away,
When happy France was wont to be
Weaving her peaceful tapestry
And singing by her clacking loom
Amid her gardens all a-bloom—
What memories, from far away,
Of France's joyous yesterday
Rise through the dimming mists of years,
The smoke of battle, and the tears
Of those who daily look across
The furrowed, crimsoned fields of loss,
Plowed all the trenched and barbèd way,
From Lille to Laon and St. Dié.

II

Lille!
Long, long ago I was in Lille;
E'en then a veil did half-conceal
Her face, but not the fleecy rack
Of clouds upon the shrieking track
Of shell and shrapnel bearing death;
It was the sweet sea-vapor's breath
Encircling her as if in fear
I'd see the living Tête de Cire
And ne'er contented be elsewhere
As her loved Angellier. 'Twas there
They made for me a regal feast,
But now we here who have the least
Have more than they who had the most
And played so gallantly the host.

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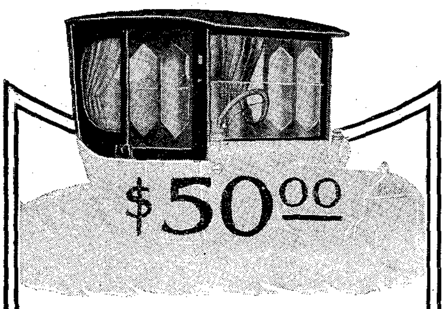

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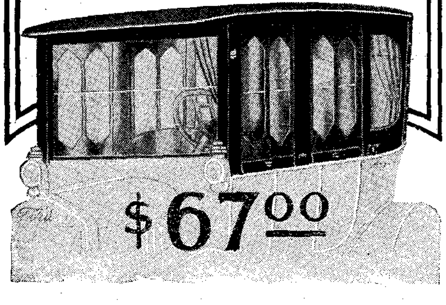

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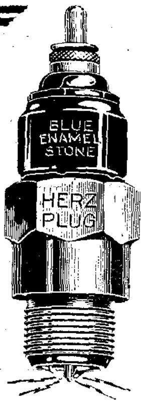

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And so, as my own prayer is said:
"Give us this day our daily bread,"
For those who hunger, too, I pray,
In Lille and Laon and St. Dié.

III

Laon!
I climbed to Laon above the plain
Where now the Teuton battle-stain
Colors the crag to find the spot
Where he was born who left his lot
Of luxury to bear Christ's name
And His meek gospel to proclaim
To savages that fought with dart
And tomahawk, but knew no art
To match the red atrocity
That now holds Laon in blasphemy
Of that same Father of us all.
Would Père Marquette would come and call
These heathen to repentance ere
The *Strafe* and *Krieg* and answ'ring *guerre*
Shall make the whole wide world a hell;
But if he can not, we who dwell
In this free land whose mightiest flood
He found, will give our mingled blood
To wash that brutish stain away
From Lille and Laon and St. Dié

IV

And St. Dié!
Dear is this village of the Vosges
List'ning afar the Marne's *éloge*,
And to herself repeating o'er
The word she whisp'ring spoke before
All others in the world—a word
That all the planet since has heard—
"America!" Here was the spring
Of our loved country's christening;
Here in this cloistered scholar's haunt
Was our New World baptismal font,
Now scarred and blackened by the guns
Of Europe's scientific Huns.
America, from that same bowl
Thou'lt be baptized anew in soul;
But not by water, by the fire
Of thine own sacrosanct desire
For right, flashing in carmine spray
From Lille to Laon and St. Dié.

V

Lille, Laon, and St. Dié!
Our battle-front, as theirs to-day
Who fight for France, all unafraid
Of death, weary but undismayed,
To help push back the green-gray line
That it may never leave the Rhine
Again to menace all the good
Of long-dreamed human brotherhood.
Here shall our France-befriended land
Take now its sacrificial stand;
Fight for a free humanity,
Fight for the thing that ought to be,
And our great debt to France repay
At Lille and Laon and St. Dié.

And here is a war-poem by a soldier fighting in the East Yorkshire Regiment. The world's longing for peace finds appropriate and epigrammatic utterance in the words of one who knows war more intimately than most of his readers. We quote the London *Poetry Review:*

AFTER-DAYS

By Eric Chilman

When the last gun has long withheld
Its thunder, and its mouth is sealed,
Strong men shall drive the furrow straight
On some remembered battle-field.

Untroubled they shall hear the loud
And gusty driving of the rains,
And birds with immemorial voice
Sing as of old in leafy lanes.

The stricken, tainted soil shall be
Again a flowery paradise—
Pure with the memory of the dead
And purer for their sacrifice.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MAGNIFICENT HORROR OF SAN GABRIELE

It was just like sitting in an opera-box and seeing the greatest war-spectacle ever presented on nature's stage, to watch the Italians battle for San Gabriele, viewing them from the heights of Monte Santo. The actors in that drama of magnificent horror were so close, says the correspondent of the New York *Times*, that "one could see the make-up, and watch the exits and entrances through the wings." Here is the terribly dramatic picture as he saw it:

> Monte Santo is an ideal-looking mountain, for it rises 2,000 feet above the Göritz plain and is so steep that the ascent seems like climbing a perpendicular wall. It is almost a sheer cliff on each side, and its summit rises like a church spire above everything surrounding except Sabotino, which is a mountain of its own level across the Isonzo half a mile away.
>
> San Gabriele, which squats directly in front of Santo, is an ugly fat mountain of bare rock, the top of which is only 300 feet below the Holy Mountain's peak. That peak is the stage-box so near the tragedy that one could almost attract the performers' attention with tennis-racket and -balls.
>
> Altho the long-drawn battle for San Gabriele is limited in action, the mountain being a salient in the Austrian line, there has never been anything except at Verdun so bloody and so terrible.
>
> To ascend to the Holy peak in safety, one sneaks down the Isonzo gorge in the gloomy protection of Sabotino and climbs up the "dead ground," that is, ground out of reach of the Austrian shells.
>
> "Dead ground" is a great problem on the Italian front in Austria, for it is that territory so sheltered behind sheer mountain cliffs that shells can never reach it. It thus becomes an ideal machine-gun nest where the infantry can make a long stand after all the adjoining positions are captured and even it is completely surrounded.

On the summit of Monte Santo lies a great pile of broken marble. This is the ruin of the shrine where Francis Joseph used to go to pray at the beginning of the war. The first shell that struck it tore away the portico, revealing the figure of the Virgin to the watchers on Sabotino, who could even discern the colors on the frescoes. Another shell sent the statue and the frescoes crashing down the mountainside. To the Italian gunners this was an omen of the fall of the House of Hapsburg. This pile of shattered marble now forms a private box for the observers of the Italian advance. The writer in *The Times* says:

> When I first looked down on the battle for San Gabriele I seemed to hang indirectly over the crater of a volcano. A matter of merely 40,000 Italian shells, on a daily average, are bursting over San Gabriele's crest. In addition are the

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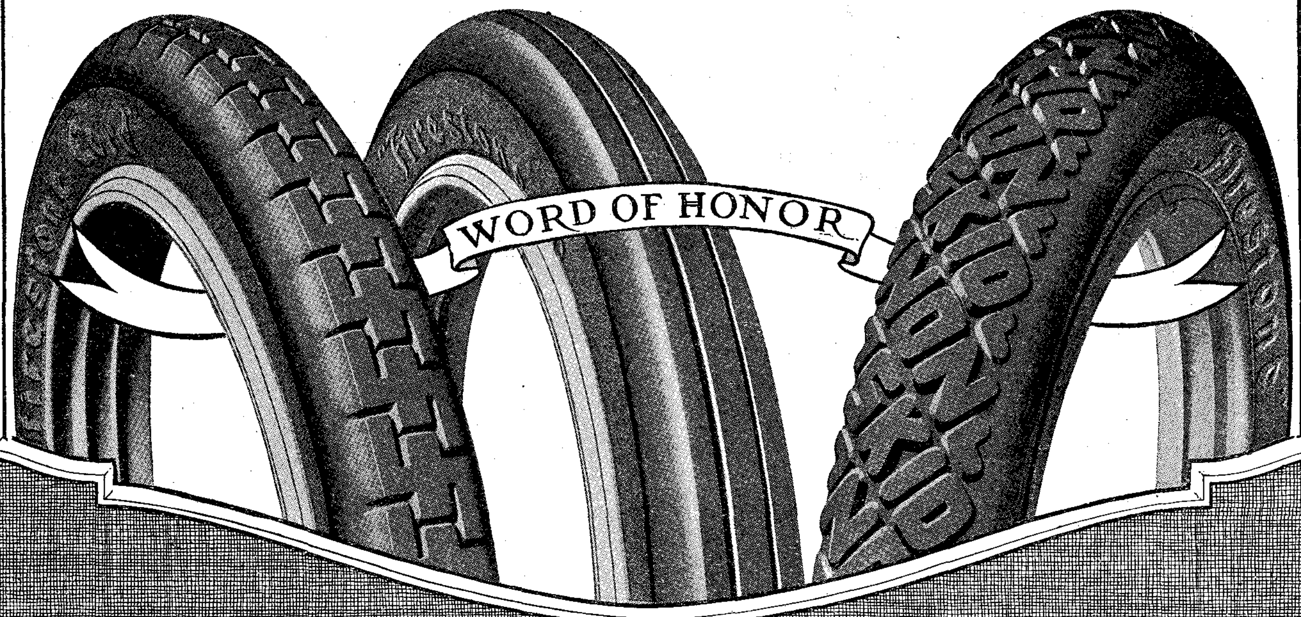

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Austrian shells, for the lines on San Gabriele are now so close that the topmost peaks have been taken and retaken half a dozen times. Often the volcano is in such terrific eruption that it is almost impossible to give the proper signals telling what lines are held and where or where not to fire.

I saw it first in the late afternoon. This is a front for late afternoon observations because the descending sun-rays throw the Austrian positions into high relief, while the Italian lines are in the shade.

At the moment of my arrival it seemed as if the artillery was outdoing itself for the final hours before dark. So for a few minutes I could see nothing but a rolling sea of smoke so near that I could almost smell it, while on an exact level with my eyes the puffballs of shrapnel sparked and exploded so rapidly that their detonations, rolling up mountain gorges, seemed to put the whole world atremble.

It all made me wonder whether we were still hanging on to our world. There was never fevered nightmare more appalling. No Hippodrome producer in his wildest imaginings ever pictured such a scene. Even Dante's Inferno was outclassed. It was veritably a hell on earth of which no pen can give the details.

Occasionally, through the smoke waves, we could see the bald, tortured surface of the crest. A shell would strike and we could see the sparks as a granite ledge was shivered and splintered in every direction. Caverns yawned up at us where the melinite bombs rebounded and spent their rage. Black lines zigzagged over the surface—crazy and grotesque. They were the trenches.

Sometimes we could see figures leaping upon the stone parapets. They were like damned souls. Another shell would blot out the sight and when it cleared the figures would all be huddled and still—only black patches against the dirty gray of the rock.

I shifted my glasses to the breaking spray of shrapnel directly in front of me. There were the usual kinds of shrapnel, the white puffballs and the ugly black clods. There was also a new kind, Austrian, that was yellow. The effect of all three together was marvelously beautiful. In that clear air, with the slanting sun-rays and deep-blue sky, when those three clouds of shrapnel would break simultaneously in about the same spot the colors spread out like a gigantic bouquet of flowers.

I turned my glasses over Göritz and the Carso to where the ugly turtle-backed Hermada Mountain has been blocking the road to Trieste. I had gone through Göritz that morning and had been duly and properly shelled.

I had also prowled over the Carso, that table-land of flint like our "bad lands," which has caused more blindness among Italian soldiers than in any other army. The reason is that shells, hitting the Carso, so splinter the rock that quite as much damage is caused by splinters as by shells. Every trench is hewn from the solid rock. I glanced back to the inferno of San Gabriele.

"But why spend so much time over this mountain?" I asked the officer, "especially as you may say you have it."

He smiled.

"You would be surprized to know how few men we have lost down there," he said, "and we are not occupied alone with

San Gabriele. Meanwhile it has used up about fifteen Austrian divisions."

I repeated the number of divisions and added:

"That seems an enormous force on one small mountain."

My officer shrugged his shoulders and remarked quietly:

"Oh, most of those fifteen divisions are dead."

In the dying daylight I again fixt my glasses on the rocky slopes below. The artillery-fire had lulled a little so that we could see more clearly. All about the surface of the bald crest was dotted with black grotesque shadows—shadows that did not move. There were the pieces of the fifteen Austrian divisions that were dead.

As day waned and night fell the darkness was illumined by flares on the peaks of the surrounding mountains and the glimmering showers from bursting rockets. The observers sat silent in their box-seats as shells exploded and shrapnel shrieked, and in the flashing lights they saw this picture:

For miles on every side the whole world seemed gone crazy. A thousand Japanese lanterns seemed to wave in a giddy whirl on the mountain peaks, then to break each into a dozen pieces and go out.

Sometimes sheds or motor-caissons, struck by shells on far distant roads, would soar up in flames that lasted several minutes. In the valleys a million fireflies seemed to bob up and down in rhythmic air dance. Through every cleft and gorge the sound of cannon echoed and reechoed as if a thousand valkyries were galloping madly from peak to peak, while through all the infernal din there came the ceaseless barking of machine guns and sometimes the yells of men.

On San Gabriele itself we could see more plainly than by day. The explosions would sometimes light up spaces of rock for a distance of many yards. We could often catch glimpses of trenches and the shimmer of helmets and bayonets. Sometimes for brief moments between shifts in the smoke we could see troops climbing up the slopes between the zigzag black trench-line, clawing at the rocky ground. Once we saw men in the very act of falling backward in the bright light of an exploding shell.

Suddenly, quite suddenly, something happened. I scrambled to my feet and rubbed an unsteady hand over my eyes. My officer also got up quickly.

I had a strange feeling that a great power had suddenly come to watch and bid mankind to cease his struggles and be still.

For from behind a distant snow peak there had floated the splendid and majestic moon. All the flares and rockets seemed to fade away. The flashes of shrapnel and melinite died out before that effulgent glow of beautiful, mellow light that softly draped and enfolded the entire gigantic scene.

Even the racket of the guns seemed to die down and the carnage to shrink.

It was the same cold, wonderful moon, but on that night it seemed like the eye of God from which there flowed too much light for armies to go on with their killing unashamed.

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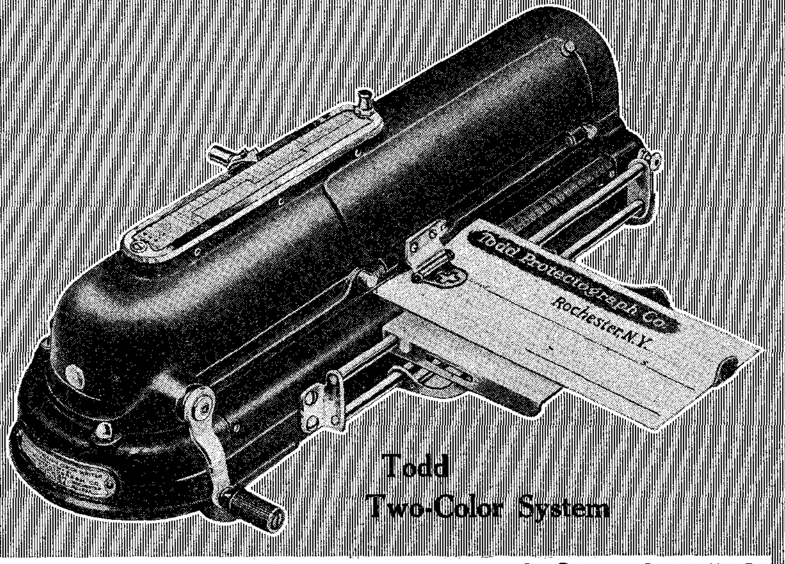

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Italians have accomplished marvels in overcoming natural obstacles. The writer in *The Times* thus describes some of their more important feats:

> The Austrian roads, always notoriously bad, were mostly paths. Some of the roads now taking their place and leading almost to the topmost peaks were built in twenty-one days under shell-fire after the Italians had occupied the particular mountains about which they climb.
>
> I had always imagined that of all the countries at war it would be Italy who would bother least about the neatness with which her work was accomplished. To my additional surprize, I had never seen such neatness on any front, no matter what the operation in hand. On these roads, for example, which often run along precipices thousands of feet down, there are continuous lines of concrete posts marking the ledge. There are slabs cut in the granite sides of the mountains at intervals during the ascent to let posterity know what band of engineers accomplished that particular work. Altho up to many points the traffic is so heavy that two roads have been built, one for ascent and another for descent, I did not travel over a single one of these new-made mountain roads where two automobiles could not pass each other safely.
>
> In all that land there was no water when the Italians arrived. It is there now—everywhere. It is there because the Italians are the best engineers in the world. They have run pipe-lines from the valleys up to every mountain crest.

THOSE RUSSIAN WOMEN

"I STABBED him," she said proudly, as she pointed to a German helmet on the bed beside her. "It was his life or mine. I raised my rifle. I plunged with all my strength. The bayonet went deep into his body. At the same moment I pulled the trigger. He dropt dead. Then I took his hat as a souvenir." She smiled with delight, for the German helmet was the first war-prize taken by a Russian woman; what did it matter that she was in the hospital, paralyzed by shell shock? Mr. William G. Shepherd, in the New York *Evening Sun*, tells of visiting five of the women fighters who were in this same plight. "What was the battle like?" he asked another. She replied:

> "I was very nervous just before the charge. We knew the order was coming and naturally we were just a little scared. But as soon as the orders to go forward came we forgot everything else in the advance.
>
> "I could hear our girls yelling and shouting throughout the march forward. None of us were afraid once we got started. We were in the midst of a great fusillade of shots. Then terrific big shells began breaking all around us.
>
> "We were again frightened a little when we first saw dead men about, but before very long we were jumping over the dead, and quickly forgot all about them."
>
> "We couldn't tell what was going on anywhere," said a third girl in describing the final stages of the battle.
>
> "Commander Butchkareff was everywhere, urging us to fight and die like real Russian soldiers."
>
> Then the girl told how the legion took its first prisoners.
>
> "As we ran forward we suddenly came upon a bunch of Germans immediately ahead of us. It was only a second until we were all around them.
>
> "They saw they were caught and threw down their rifles, holding up their hands. They were terribly frightened.
>
> "'Good God! Women!' they exclaimed."
>
> "We saw wounded German soldiers raising themselves on their elbows and shooting," interjected another wounded girl. "We just forgot ourselves entirely. We were simply Russia, fighting for her life."

A correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following story of Mary Goloubyova, an eighteen-year-old high-school girl who was wounded.

> We went into action a fortnight after our arrival at the front under heavy German cannon fire. Given the order to advance, we rushed out of our trench. Feeling no sense of danger, we dashed toward the enemy in the wood. The machine guns began knocking over my companions. We were ordered to lie down. I noticed those at the front with me were all women. The men were further back.
>
> I began shooting, the gun kicking my shoulder so hard that it is still blue and stiff. I was glad when we were ordered to charge the machine guns in the woods. We paid dearly, but we held on, and by night our scouts discovered the machine gunners and we shelled them out.
>
> After the first attack I was attached to a machine gun, carrying ammunition to an advanced position under the fire of hidden German machine guns. We were advancing and constantly in danger of capture by the Germans. On one trip over newly captured ground I saw what I considered a wounded German officer lying on the ground. I went to help him with my gun in my right hand and the machine-gun ammunition in my left.
>
> Seeing me, he jumped to his knees and pulled out his revolver, but before he could shoot I dropt the ammunition and killed him.
>
> How did I feel on taking a human life? I had no sensation except to rid my country of an enemy. There was no sentimentality. We were trying to kill them and they were trying to kill us—that is all. Any Russian girl or any American girl in the same position would have the same feeling.

But tho these latest achievements of the Russian women, "defying all precedents in the history of womanhood," may seem startling to those who do not know her, we are assured by Michael Posner in *The Touchstone* that her participation in her country's active affairs is of no mushroom growth. He recalls the beginnings of the revolutionary movement in the early seventies, to show that even then women shared the danger, responsibility, and hard labor of combating the oppression of autocracy. One of the "flashes of lightning" with which the deeds of women "have brightened the dark sky of Russian life from time to time, and called forth boundless admiration and gratitude," is cited by *The Touchstone:*

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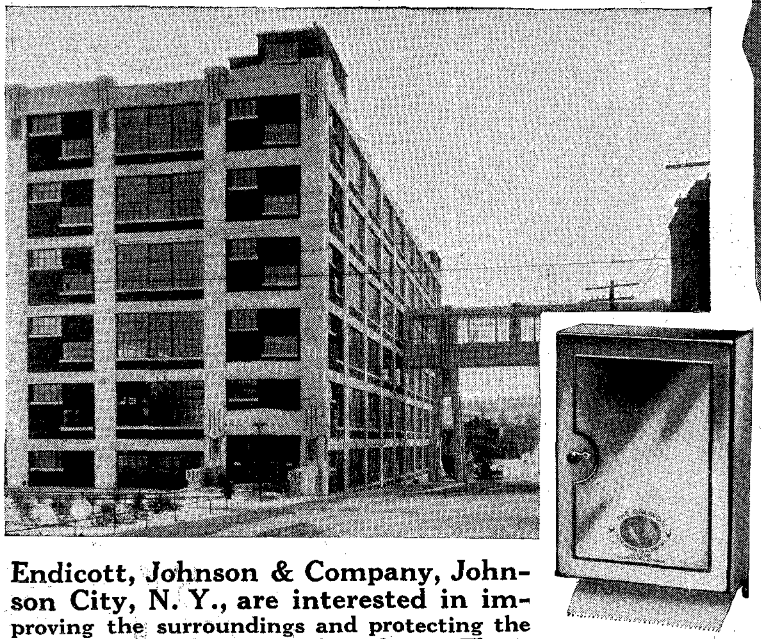

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By Glentworth R. Butler, A.M., M.D. How quick wits and deft hands may give aid before the surgeon or physician arrives. A household necessity. 12mo, Cloth, 18 original illustrations; over 100 pages. 50 c's., postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

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across the wide steppes of Russia that the mighty General Treppoff, chief of the St. Petersburg Secret Police, one of the most contemptible bureaucrats, was shot. A secret joy filled the hearts of millions, and a blessing went out to the unknown hero. And who was that hero? Vera Sasulitch, a young woman. She walked into the general's office and shot him dead, because he ordered a student to be flogged for failing to salute him.

Her act was prompted by indignation over outraged human right and dignity, and by a desire to bring Russia's revolt before the only tribunal of justice—public opinion; to show the people the lawlessness of their rulers and to instil fear into the stony heart of Russian officialdom. This great woman was of a very modest appearance and reserved manners. But beneath that outwardly inconspicuous appearance there was hidden a strong and powerful nature. Idealism of the highest order was the fundamental trait of her wonderful character. And in her devotion to the cause of liberty she could never satisfy her sense of personal obligation and moral indebtedness to her people. Women like Vera Sasulitch were by no means an exception in the ranks of the revolutionary army. It teemed with great, noble characters.

It was the young women no less than the young men, who, stirred by discontent with the intolerable conditions of oppression, flocked to the schools and universities in quest of knowledge that might solve their painful problems. Says the writer:

> Soon the Russian universities became the centers of all revolutionary ideas, aspirations, and activities. Among the students the girls immediately found their place with the best of men, showing initiative and that lofty spirit which once for all settled the question of woman's position in the eyes of Russian society.
>
> And when their enlightened minds had solved questions for themselves, they decided to carry their message to the people; they wanted to kindle the spark of knowledge among the masses and blow it into a flaming sea of light so that Russia might realize the cause of her sufferings. Who was foremost among the pioneers? Always the young Russian woman. With an unparalleled courage she braved the perils of torture and death in order to do her duty to the unhappy people of her unfortunate land. She went to the public schools of the most isolated villages, she shared the hardships of the poorest peasants, she deprived herself of all comforts of life.

These heroic women made the people understand what stood between them and freedom, and their continuous activity through many decades bore fruit. When freedom came, the people of Russia gave the franchise to their women as a matter of course.

And now that they have achieved their liberty, should we wonder, the writer asks, that when their country is threatened from within and without, the Russian women have heeded the call "with undaunted courage and almost fatalistic fearlessness?" His comment that "the Russian women are in dead earnest," receives hearty support from the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, which says of the women soldiers:

From the most disgraceful page in the history of new Russia, as it will be written for posterity, will stand out one bright, flaming spot—the gallant stand of the Women's Regiment—"the Command of Death"—in the midst of an ebbing wave of cowardly, panic-stricken men units. For pure courage and coolness the action of the Butchkareff detachment near Vilna on that terrible July day has seldom been equaled. . . . . . .

What manner of women are these? Are they female giants from the fields, stupid of mind and strong of arm, women of the fighting, biting, and scratching kind, women of the kind we associate in this country with night police courts? Far from it. The Russian Women's Regiment is made up of some of the best blood in Russia—daughters of noble families, university and high-school graduates, society women, writers, and others of the highest type. . . . . . .

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks of the command in Torgvay Street found posted at the gate a little blue-eyed sentry in a soldiers' khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage-cap, woman's ordinary black stockings, and neat, heavily soled shoes. The sentry was Miss Mary Skrydloff, daughter of the former commander of the Baltic Fleet and Minister of Marine. The Skrydloff family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Russia.

Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedding and heavy overcoats flung over them. In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between eighteen and twenty-five years of age and of good physique and most of them pretty and refined in appearance. They wore their hair short or their heads entirely shaved. They were being drilled under the direction of a male sergeant of the Volynsky Regiment, a famous Russian military organization, and were marching in an exaggerated goose step.

Commander Vera Butchkareff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational academies and secondary schools, with a few peasants, factory girls, and servants. Some married women were accepted, but none who had children. The commander said:

"We apply the rigid system of the army before the days of the revolution, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to inure the girls gradually to hardships, we impose a Spartan régime from the first. They sleep on boards, without bed-clothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak and those who require comforts. The smallest breach of discipline is punished with immediate and dishonorable discharge.

"The ordinary food of the soldier is furnished by the guards equipage corps. We arise at four and drill daily from five to eleven and from one to six. The girls carry the cavalry carbine, which is five pounds lighter than the regulation infantry rifle. On our first parade I requested those whose motives were frivolous to step aside. Only one did so. Later on, however, many who were unable to stand the privations of a soldier-life left us.

"We are fully official and are already entered on the lists of Russia's regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War, to which we render

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LUPTON
"INVESTMENT VALUE"

Fresh Air all the Time!

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Roof lighting is only the first step toward intensive production. Both roof and sidewall sash are planned to **ventilate** the entire floor uniformly in all weathers, thus getting maximum efficiency from the thousand men and girls who yearly "assemble" soles and welts and uppers into millions of pairs of rubber footwear.

All top sash lines in the roof of each wing are controlled simultaneously by one electric motor. Stale air anywhere goes **straight up and out.**

Over the windows of each wing is a similar inlet line of continuous sash, controlled from end to end by a single operation. Thus fresh air is admitted uniformly to all parts of the floor regardless of the windows.

In both roof and sidewalls the Pond Continuous Sash is **top-hung** and unbroken, and overlaps storm panels at the ends; it is weather-proof even when wide open.

Result: Ventilation is controlled by the foreman—is uniformly distributed—and does not depend on weather. The output per worker is far beyond the usual standards.

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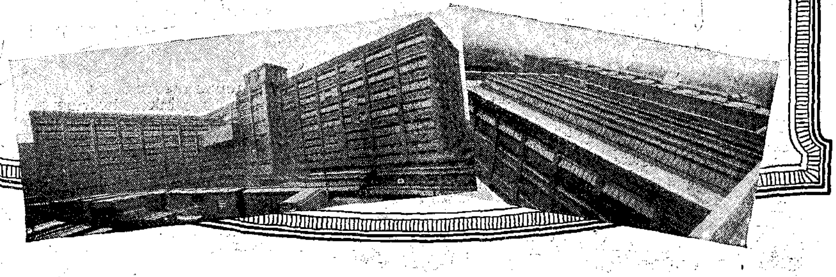

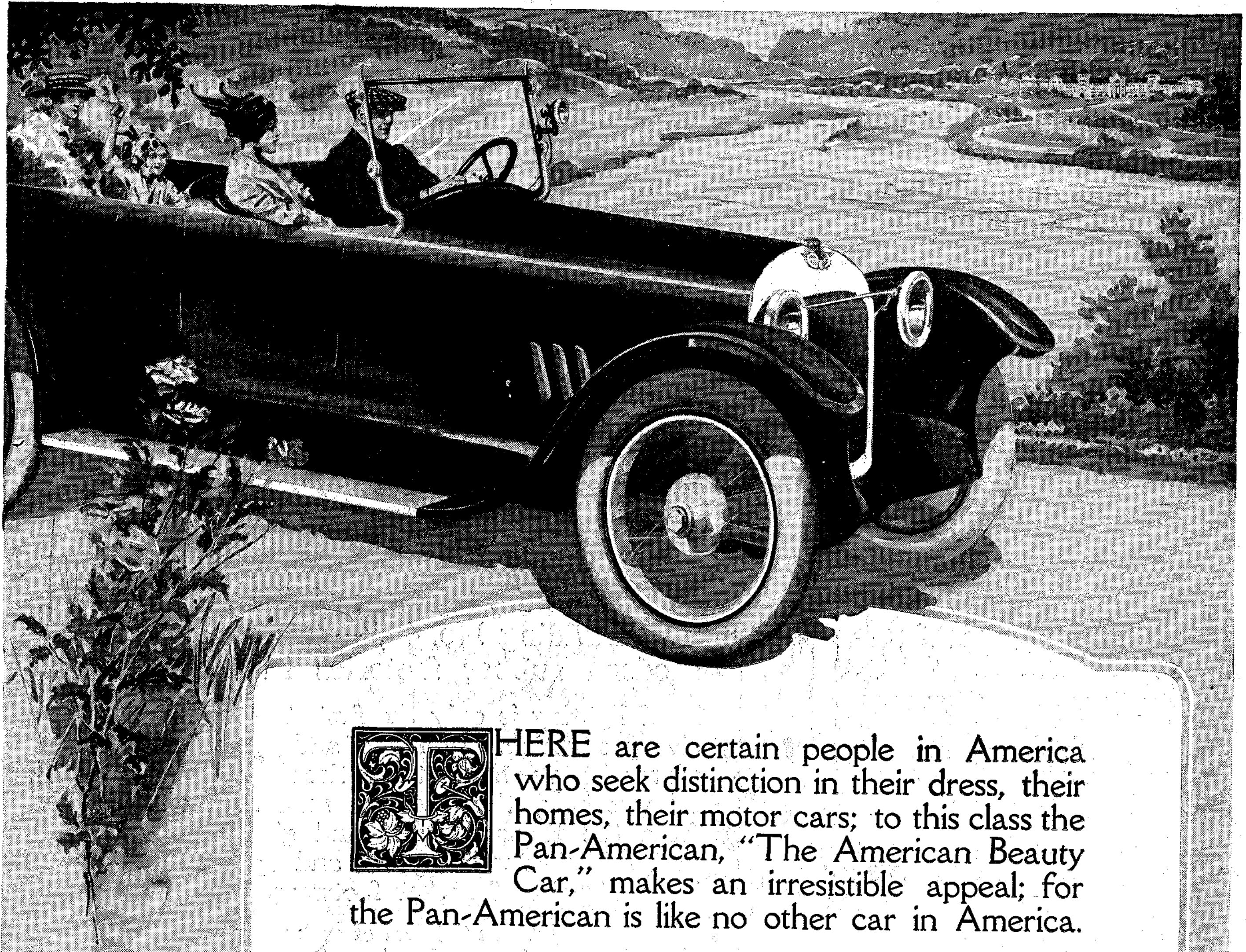

THERE are certain people in America who seek distinction in their dress, their homes, their motor cars; to this class the Pan-American, "The American Beauty Car," makes an irresistible appeal; for the Pan-American is like no other car in America.

The Pan-American is *custom-built*—an innovation in its price class. Low-slung, roomy, and with a long wheel-base; strong enough to stand up under the severest tests of cross-country travel; a car of *striking* beauty comparable only to a few of the most expensive motor cars. Every Pan-American has a hand-rubbed coach finish, with four distinctive shades of body paint—Pan-American blue, Brewster green, maroon, or Gun Metal grey—from which to choose.

A car built by an organization in which motor car building is a matter of *craftsmanship* rather than *manufacture;* a car with the beauty of flowing body lines—the safety of a low center of gravity—a design and construction that insures the economical use of fuel—*plus* a chassis and six-cylinder motor proved under the most rigid race-track and endurance tests. Yet, priced at a "happy medium"—$1500, f. o. b. Chicago!

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Pan-American

"The American Beauty Car"

accounts and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd district reviewed us and expressed great satisfaction. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters, once we get into action."

Asked as to the attitude of the male regiments toward the women's organization, Commander Butchkareff said that only the Volynsky, which had provided the drill-sergeant, was really favorable. The Volynsky Regiment was the unit which led the Russian revolution.

The regimental clerk is Mme. Barbara Bukovishkoff, editor of the weekly *Woman and Economy* and the author of several admirable short stories.

Mme. Butchkareff is of peasant origin. The story of her life is told in the London *Daily Telegraph* as follows:

> Vera Butchkareff, or simply Yashka, as she has been christened by the men of the regiment to which she belonged, got much of her warlike spirit from her father, who fought through the whole of the Turkish war and was left a cripple for life. Her mother was a hard-working woman, with five children, of whom Yashka was the eldest, and she had to go out washing and cooking to earn enough to clothe and feed this flock.
>
> At the age of five Yashka was sent out as nurse to a baby of three. And from that time she has never stopt working. She looks none the worse for it. Finely yet strongly built, with broad shoulders and healthy complexion, she can lift 200 pounds with the greatest of ease. She has never known what fear is.
>
> Not long ago she remarked that during the last two years she had lived through so much that there remained but one danger yet to experience, that of flying. Just as she was saying that an aviator came up and offered to take her for a flight, and before the day was out she had exhausted her list of perils.
>
> When she was sixteen years old her parents seized the first opportunity of getting her married. She never knew the man, but luckily as time wore on they grew very fond of each other, and were very happy. At first they both served in a shop, and thanks to their perseverance and frugality they were soon able to open a small shop of their own. But just as they began to prosper the war broke out, and he was one of the first to be called up.
>
> She was very keen on accompanying him as a soldier, but he begged her to stay behind and work for her parents, whom they had been keeping.
>
> She was always ready for any daring venture, and it was with great reluctance that she stayed at home in compliance with her husband's wish. Time passed, and after long waiting she got the news that he had been killed in action on May 28, 1915. At once she went to her parents, and said: "I have decided to go to the front, and you will either hear of my death or I shall return to you in honor and glory. I trust in God." And no persuasions were of any use.
>
> For two years she has lived in the trenches and fought like a man. She has been wounded three times—in her arm, leg, and back. In the Lake Naroch battles there was a time when all the officers were killed and the men lost courage and lay down, too frightened to attack. Then she rose up and dashed forward calling on them to follow her. Every one obeyed her command, and the trench was captured. She has received two St. George's medals and two St. George's crosses for various feats of bravery. At the end of the two years she was legally admitted into the 28th Polozk Regiment.
>
> She was presented to Mr. Kerensky for her bravery, and after hearing all her experiences, the Minister of War asked what wish she would like to have granted. She straightway said: "I want to form a woman's volunteer battalion, which is to lead men into battle if they will not go of themselves." The idea was approved by Kerensky, and, with the sanction of the commander-in-chief, the battalion has been formed.

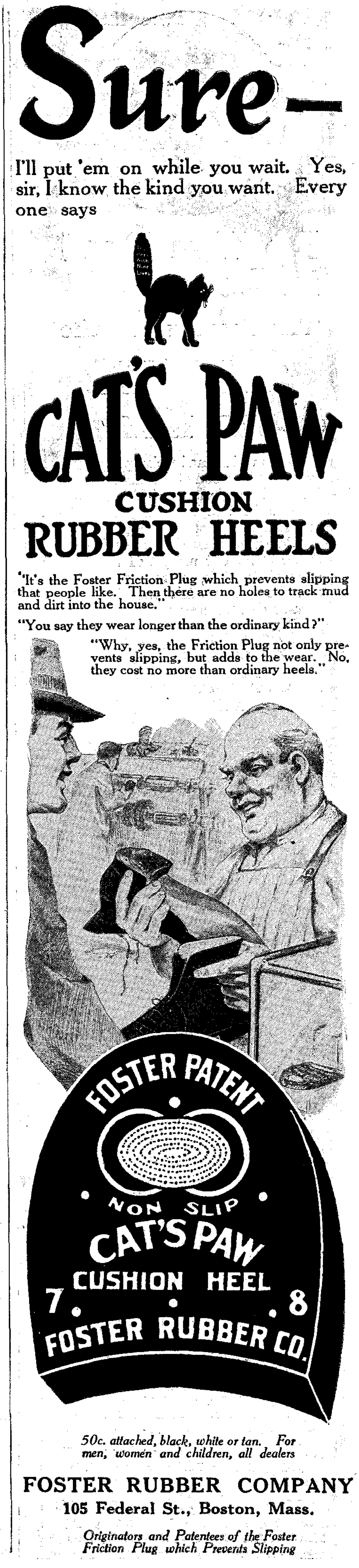
Altho Mme. Butchkareff is probably the best-known woman fighter, says the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, the first of the frailer sex in Muscovy to take up arms and fight by the side of the male soldiers was Mme. Marfo Malko, the wife of a junior officer in the Russian Army. This account says:

> She was captured by the Germans in the early days of the war and is still a prisoner as far as is known.
>
> When war was declared Mme. Malko cut off her hair, donned a uniform, and joined the Army. All the rigors and hardships of the various battles and marches in which she took part did not bother her in the least and the secret of her sex identity was kept to herself.
>
> Then she was captured, together with several hundred other Russians, and sent to a sanitation camp. All the prisoners were forced to go through a disinfecting station, first removing all their clothing. When Mme. Marko's turn came she balked and insisted that a bath in her case was entirely unnecessary. The Germans' suspicions were aroused and the truth leaked out.

AN AMBULANCE-DRIVER'S FIRE-BAPTISM

ONE seems to hear the shriek of the shells as Christian Gross tells of his first terror-inspiring dash to the firing-line. Gross is an ambulance-driver, and hails from Chicago. In a letter written to his brother, Lieutenant C. R. Gross, of the United States Cavalry, and printed in the Chicago *Tribune*, the young man describes the thrill and horror of his first actual service under fire. This is the letter in part:

> We have large four-speed Berliets which carry six stretchers. We make the trips to the *postes* just behind the French last line of trenches. As soon as we jump out of the cars we duck into a dugout or cave. To this *poste* the French stretcher-bearers bring the wounded from the nearest points in the trenches. There they get the quickest and dirtiest dressing I have ever seen, and are shot out into the car outside; and we tear out, and crank up, and start out with an awful jolt. We get into fourth speed in two seconds and slide down that road with sweat all over us. These *postes* are never more than 800 or 1,000 yards from the German front line.
>
> From the *postes* down the road for a little more than three-fourths of a mile we


Sure—

I'll put 'em on while you wait. Yes, sir, I know the kind you want. Every one says

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the lamp which can be clamped to any sort of bed—wood or metal. Reading in bed is a pleasure with Emeralite because the light is properly focussed, and your eyes protected from all glare by the green glass shade. Ask your dealer about our many bed lamps in convenient sizes, attractive finishes and the new models with Dimalite turn-down attachment. Price $6.00.

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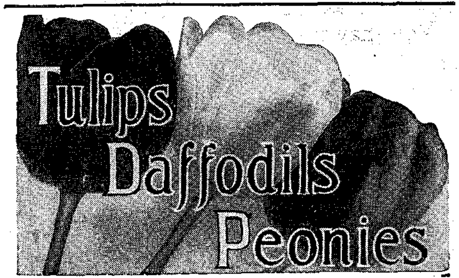

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NEW YORK, 43 Barclay Street (Dept. D.)

are in plain sight of both trenches, and the road is always shelled to some extent. During attacks by the Germans it gets shells on it within your range of vision as fast as you can blink your eyes. Of course, they fall at different places, but they are coming in that fast. That is in the day trips, which are only made for a man who can not be held without immediate surgical treatment until nightfall, or where the toll of an attack has filled up the small room of the *poste*.

At night we can not go nearly so fast—in fact, we never get into fourth speed unless it is getting along toward morning and a bit of light is at hand. The Germans won't fire at an ambulance, but the way the road lays they can't see what it is, and they give the road a few for every dust cloud they see.

Mike Dailey is with me on one car, Milt Silver and a fellow from Evanston on another; Hawley Smith is on with an Illinois Delt named Earl Swaim; Bob Myers of Hyde Park (and now engaged to General Rose) is on with Bill Gemmill, also of Hyde Park; and Dave Annan and another Chicago Deks are together.

The days are very quiet, but here along the Chemin des Dames hardly a night goes by but what at about a half-hour after dark this barrage starts by one side or the other and we know some of the off-duty cars may be called out. As soon as the barrage starts, which is just like the roll of a giant drum, the other side begins shooting up trench rockets, which light up the hell-hole-to-be between the trenches, so that the start of the attack will be seen.

I never shall forget my first trip up to one of the *postes* at the very front. Three cars were wanted and Milt and Mike, Hawley, Earl Swaim, Milt's partner, and I thought this would be a good chance to see the front and learn the road. Earl went up in an officer's car to learn the road and tell it to us. When he came back he said:

"You won't believe a word I say, but there are shell-holes all over the road and they are going off within twenty yards of the car and all over the place."

Well, we didn't believe him and we told the stretcher-bearers to get in and we started up with Earl in the lead. Of all the drives I was ever on this had them all beat. We had been used to hearing guns from two miles back, but here we were going for nearly a mile over the road to the *poste* with those infernal things throwing up the sod and flashing up in front carelessly and on all sides of us.

This was a day trip and of course we could see. When we passed through a wood which held the French guns they made the most racket I ever hope to hear. It busts your ears, caves your head in, and knocks you out of the seat every time one of the infernal things speaks. It's absolutely indescribable, just the loudest, fiercest, blankest crash, as tho hell had broken loose right in your face.

You look straight down the road so as not to see the other incoming shells explode and throw up the flame and dirt, and you trust to luck and hold yourself tense so the engine won't die on you, for to get out and crank here would be death—from fright if not by iron.

Not a soul was in sight, yet the ground was heaving all around and our cars were vibrating ninety miles an hour, as were our knees, and sweat stood out all over us. As soon as we got stopt in front of the dugout the stretcher-bearers jumped out of the back of the cars and beat it for the door. We did the same and left the engines going.

Here, in twenty minutes, 200 men are killed dead as door-nails and another 1,000 out of the war with anything from a torn open chest or abdomen to a hand mangled or a piece of iron in the head which will kill when it is taken out at the hospital. It is terrible, and then, after it is finished, the lines are exactly as they were before.

We were looking down at all these French guns and the German shells just lighting any place . . . and particularly on the road we had just come over, and, worst of all, had to go back over, and we were trying to be as calm as possible—if you can imagine that when you have a chill, a sweat, a headache, and a sore stomach all at the same time.

But they pulled themselves together, and rolled cigarets as nonchalantly as possible, for the Frenchmen, inured to the horrors of sight and sound, were looking them over appraisingly.

"We tried to appear as tho we were hard enough to sleep in such a place without batting an eye," wrote young Gross, who thus describes the return trip:

They loaded the cars up in a hurry and we tore off down the slope along the bottom of the valley, through the woods which hid the French guns, and out on the open road again. I was driving and watching the holes, and Mike and I both had our steel helmets on the side of our heads like some tin-horn sport—on the side toward the trenches. We were in third and I was stepping on it for all she was worth. Past the line of French guns I gave her fourth and stept on it for every ounce it had. These cars make sixty in fourth when empty and we let her have it for a good mile behind the French guns. We spend very little time in that area once we are started, as you may guess.

On this first trip, after I had gone into high, I had the feeling that we must have presented a funny sight with our tin derbies on the side of our heads and so I took just one quick glance at Mike.

He was looking fixedly straight down the road with that fixt, icy, terrified, glassy look he uses in his facial-expression stunts with his poker-card pantomime, as he did in last year's opera, if you remember. A half-mile farther on, when there were no more shells bursting within our sight, we both sighed and began to cool off. We tried our hand at talking.

When we had said a word or two we both naturally broke into a laugh. Our voices, in spite of our efforts to prevent it, were shaking like leaves, and we couldn't help laughing at ourselves and the bluff of calmness both of us had tried to put on.

James M. White, of New York City, is another young man who is getting his baptism of fire in the ambulance service in France. In a letter to his brother Victor, an artist, he tells some curious facts regarding shell-fire and gas-bombs, and the treatment of the wounded, both of the Allies and the Germans. Of the latter

This Cement Floor Test Proves Your Need of Agatex

Test block, upper half untreated, lower half Agatized. Note the difference in hardness.

Make this test today. Take a knife or a file and see if you can scratch the surface of your cement floors. If you can, they need to be Agatized.

This scientific cement floor test is saving thousands of dollars for factories, warehouses, stores, schools, office buildings—in fact, wherever cement floors are subject to wear. If such concerns as Pierce Arrow Co., Perry Mason Co., Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co., etc., cannot afford to let their cement floors "dust," crumble, and disintegrate, *can you?*

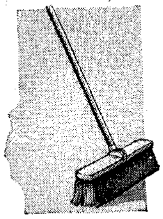
Let the simple, easy, inexpensive Agatex treatment save your cement floors. Avoid the dust injurious to machinery, goods, and the health of employees. Save the expense and trouble of relaying these floors within a few months or years. Make them hard, durable, wear-proof, impenetrable to oil, grease or stains, easily cleaned and sanitary.

Agatex, by a chemical reaction, welds together the cement and sand, producing an agatelike surface, with greatly increased resistance to wear. Its use does not interrupt business. It can be applied at night, or at the noon hour, and the floors can be used immediately afterwards.

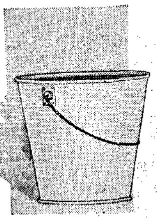
Every day you postpone the Agatex treatment, your cement floors are being subjected to excessive wear and deterioration. Try the above test now, then write us and we'll send you valuable literature on the Agatex treatment, also a sample of Agatized cement block (as shown above). You may test it for yourself, comparing its hardness with that of your cement floors.

Write today.

The Simple Agatex Treatment



Just a brush



—a pail of water

TRUS-CON
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—and a bucket of Agatex

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protects wood floors from wear and decay, making them wear-resisting and permanent. Easily applied with a wide brush, fills all pores with a tough, rubbery substance, forming a surface that cannot splinter. Send today for booklet and information stating your needs.

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has been developed to meet the demand for a permanent, weatherproof, compound to repair leaks and cracks in roofs of all descriptions. Also for pointing up around chimneys, packing around pipes, mending skylights, repairing eaves, etc.

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We specialize in unusual paint requirements. If you need a special paint for any kind of surface or condition, our efficient corps of expert chemists and chemical engineers will supply you with the most satisfactory product for that particular need. Write our free Consulting Service Department for suggestions and advice.

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Texas has over fourteen thousand miles of railroads. Practically every hamlet is reached by some railroad, carrying out the billion dollar farm crops, the millions in crude oil, the cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, cotton, wool and other staples.

And carrying into Texas from other states the millions of dollars worth of products not manufactured in the empire state.

The railroads are essential to big business — they are essential to distribution. They make it easy to do business in Texas in a big way.

Ask these leading newspapers of Texas about the big business which awaits you in Texas. They cover Texas completely because of the railroads, with over 500,000 circulation daily and less than 2 per cent duplication in the country.

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Dallas Morning News
Dallas Times-Herald

El Paso Times

Fort Worth Record
Fort Worth Star-Telegram

Galveston News

Galveston Tribune

Houston Chronicle
Houston Post

San Antonio Light

Waco News
Waco Times-Herald

By Schermerhorn Adv. Co., San Antonio, Texas.

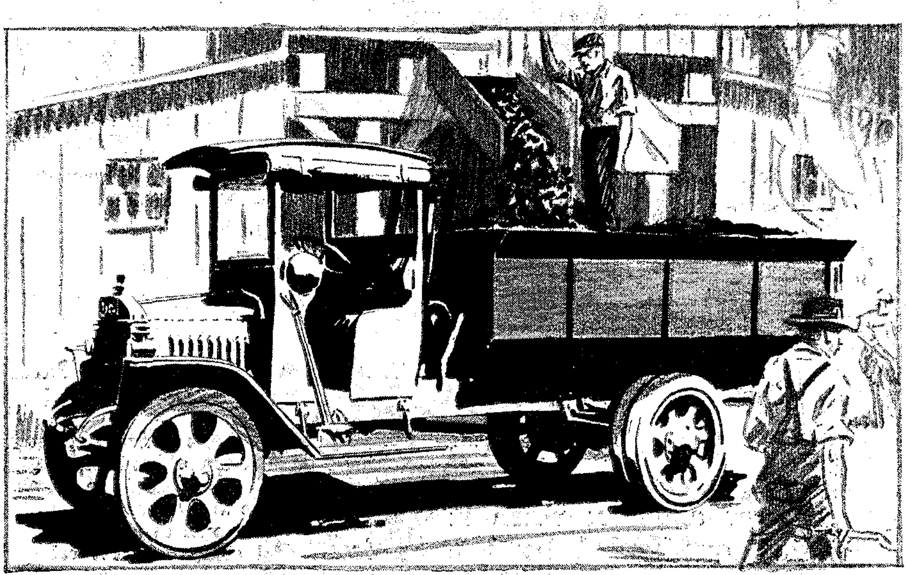
he expresses surprize that so many are only boys who appear to have no notion of why the United States has come into the war. White has recently been decorated with the *Croix de Guerre*. Here are parts of his letter as printed in the New York *Sun*:

> When I write you about what we have gone through I do it, not for personal reasons, but because I want you to know that this work is no play, and far from being an occupation of the "semiheroic rich." I have seen more of war in five minutes in this sector than in months in the other places we have been. Nine of our twelve cars have been hit, but luckily only one chap has been wounded, and that not very seriously. I really think there is a Divine Providence watching over us, for you would hardly believe some miraculous escapes that have taken place.
>
> I have seen demonstrated something which I had heard but never believed, namely, that a shell can land so close that its proximity saves one, the *éclats* going over one's head. Shells play queer tricks at times. Three cars were standing in a row, one with two wounded. A shell landed near and the concussion blew whole panels out of each car and killed the two men. The remarkable part is that neither the cars nor men were actually hit by anything but dirt.
>
> Nowadays the Germans seldom send over waves of gas. They seem to prefer to send in hundreds of gas-shells. These have the same whistle as the high explosive, but do not explode with a loud noise. It is more like the opening of a gigantic ginger-ale bottle. They do a lot of damage, for they often catch one unawares. They will pick out a hollow and just drench it with gas shells. Some smell like garlic and others like mustard. We have found it impossible to drive at night with masks on, especially those of us who wear glasses, for they immediately fog up. All of us dread these shells, much preferring to take our chance with the high explosive. A soldier was telling me of a new gas that they send in by shells. Wherever there is perspiration on the body it forms an acid which gives a very bad burn. The men suffer most around the necks, under the arms, and on the hands.

Mr. White speaks of his experience as being "tremendously interesting" and states that the aerial activity had been intense, there having been "lots of fights" and many captive balloons brought down. Quite as if he were discussing merely a disagreeable custom he describes a "nasty habit" of the Germans of flying over at night and turning their *mitrailleuse* on the roads crowded with wagons transporting war-materials. Continuing, he says:

> By a lucky shot the other day the Germans started a fire in a small munitions-depot quite close to us. I have seen displays of fireworks, but this had them all beaten with a four hours' display. Some of the *abris* up front are perfect marvels of safety and comfort and I shall try and give you an idea of one. One side of a solid stone hill had been used before the war as a quarry. This particular side happened

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles



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And did you know—

Capacities
1 Ton
to
3 Tons

That there are 105 replaceable bushings in the 3-ton Denby, 102 in the 2-ton, and 86 in the 1-ton model?

Every part that wear will affect is protected by one of these bushings. They can be renewed when worn at a cost of a few cents, and the truck is as good as ever.

They add to manufacturing cost—but they form one of the many ways in which Denby construction saves you money.

It will pay you to see your Denby dealer, and get a detailed knowledge of the causes for the remarkable efficiency and economy of Denby trucks.

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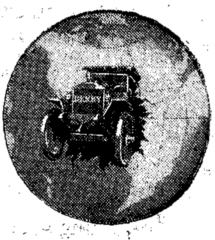

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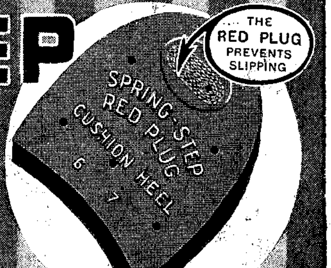
RUBBER HEELS

The heel that provides protection, comfort and long wear, but has no holes to track mud and dirt — Ask for the heel with the Red Plug.

Obtainable in all sizes—black, white or tan. 50c. attached — all Dealers.

2 Packs Playing Cards Tally-ho quality, sent for 30c (elsewhere 50c) Spring Step, 105 Federal St., Boston.



"Here's One Part of the Old Boat That's Still Good" —*says the Car Wrecker*

He knows that wear is the final test of quality.

His is the last word, his the final judgment on the parts that give the best service.

After the motor-car has passed through the hands of one owner after another; when it has been overhauled by the garage man for the last time; when it can no longer be sold as a unit—it goes to the wrecking establishment.

Most of it is worth only the market price for old metal, but here and there are parts so good that they might again be used for their original purpose.

And when the wrecker finds the car equipped with Timken Bearings he is pleased, for it gives him a chance to say, "Here's one part of the old boat that's still good."

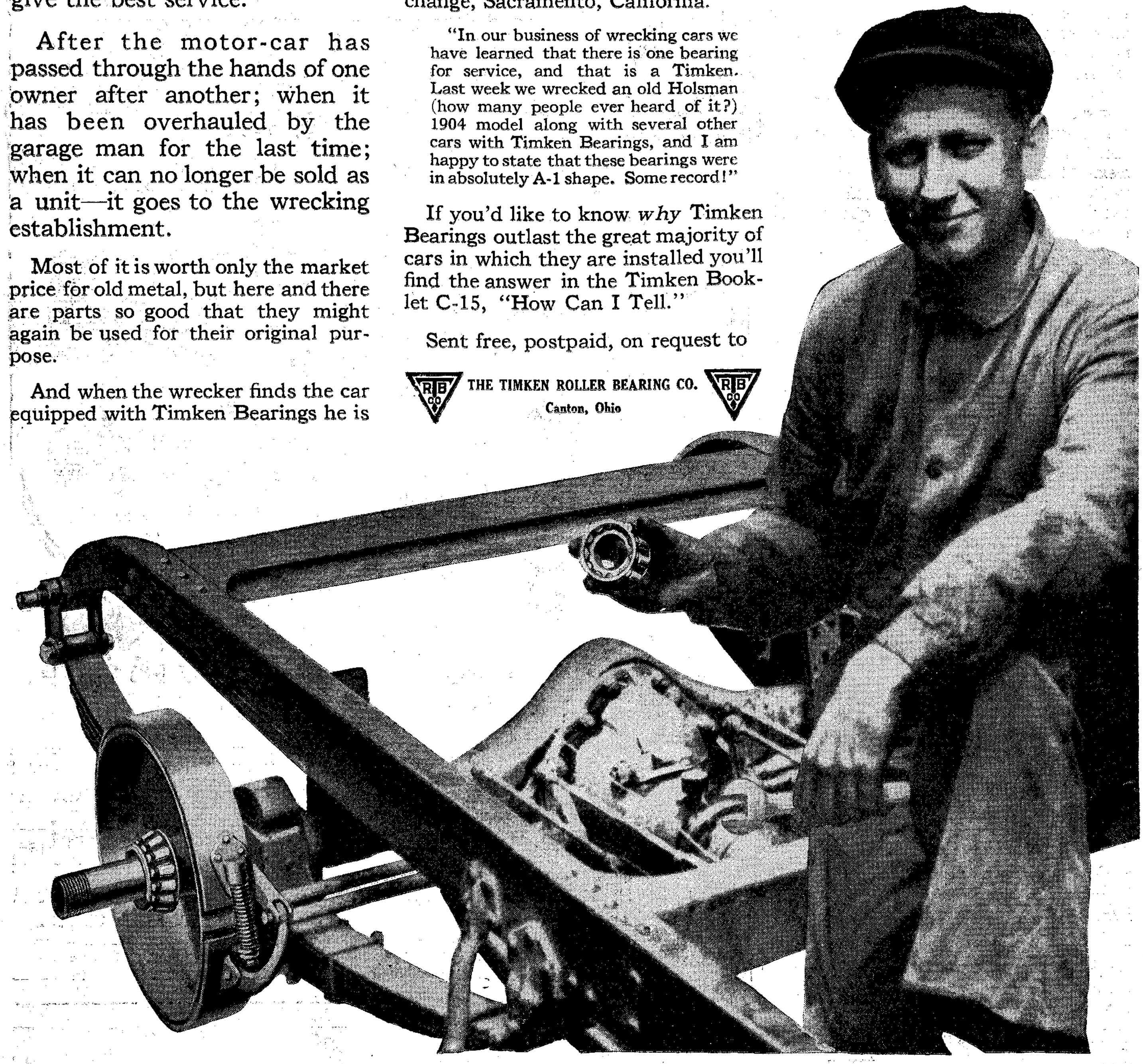
Here's a word to the point from S. F. Cottrell of the Auto Parts Exchange, Sacramento, California.

> "In our business of wrecking cars we have learned that there is one bearing for service, and that is a Timken. Last week we wrecked an old Holsman (how many people ever heard of it?) 1904 model along with several other cars with Timken Bearings, and I am happy to state that these bearings were in absolutely A-1 shape. Some record!"

If you'd like to know *why* Timken Bearings outlast the great majority of cars in which they are installed you'll find the answer in the Timken Booklet C-15, "How Can I Tell."

Sent free, postpaid, on request to

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio



TIMKEN BEARINGS

to be away from the *Boche*. It has been so tunneled that one walks through cave after cave with plenty of head-room and spacious rooms. Everywhere there is plenty of light supplied by an electric-generator, and one finds a wonderfully complete and clean operating-room. Remember this is all within a mile and a half of the front-line trenches, which in modern warfare is a short distance.

The wounded get splendid treatment; but of course stretchers take the place of beds, for it is by no means a hospital. They can comfortably take care of two hundred men, and, mind you, all of this has been cut out of solid rock. At such a post we get the men and take them back to the field-hospital, where they may again be sorted for transport to the hospitals further back.

We carried quite a few German wounded yesterday and it is very interesting to hear their ideas about things in general. Most of them seem to be in great perplexity about why we declared war. Some of them seem like mere boys and others quite old, but then that holds for all armies.

WAR-HORSES ATTACKED BY "NERVES"

IN days of old when knights were bold the horse dashed into the fray decked in his own jingling panoply, proud of the pomp, the masses of brilliant color, and the blare of the trumpets. But present-day warfare is not at all to the horse's liking—the tugging in mud and dust to the roar and crash of a rain of exploding shells. As a result he suffers from "nerves." In fact, the horse in modern warfare is presenting what might be termed a peculiar psychological study. Sterling Heilig, writing from the front to the Kansas City *Star*, notes a strange malady that affects the faithful animals when they have been for a time exposed to the horrors of sight and sound that accompany the business of war-making to-day. He says:

> At the beginning of the war, the loss of horses was awful. The first photographs which I saw in Switzerland (they were German Army photographs circulated everywhere in pride) marked the German swath in Belgium by—dead horses. In the battle-fields of the German flight from the Marne, the French films were dotted with—dead horses. Blooded hunters from the cavalry, smart roadsters, beasts of value from artillery, and requisitioned farm stock, from smashed wagon-trains wandered over the deserted plains, gaunt, thirsty, lame, and wounded, broken-winded, frightened, and discouraged.
>
> Horses now are cared for and protected as carefully as soldiers. It is a war of artillery; and cannons without horses are as useless as horses without cannons. So, after three years of war, there are 30 per cent. more horses in France to-day than there were in August, 1914—and this in spite of French shipments to Saloniki and Palestine.
>
> The buying of American horses accounts for much of this increase; and care has done the rest. But do not imagine that the horses are all in the armies! Here is a queer phenomenon. It is about a fifty-fifty chance, they say, for a given horse, once incorporated, to be killed in the Great War and those which escape do not continue fighting indefinitely. There is a continual movement of horses from the armies to the rear. Animals without a scratch are pronounced unfit. Turned out to graze in the high meadows of Savoy and Dauphiny in the beautiful south of France, far from war's alarms, they are given a chance to slowly "come back" from the strangest of all war-maladies—"horse neurasthenia" or jangled nerves!
>
> From the beginning of the war in France, "war-sickness" has been the chief malady of horses—no wound, no breakdown from overexertion, no visible physiological ill. French officers call it "neurasthenia" in their nervous blooded stock; but all horses seem capable of going down with it equally, the stolid farm critter from Iowa and Kansas and wild broncos from Texas and Argentina.
>
> The veterinarians can not touch the "malady," which they call "melancholy." Of course, the horse is typically a creature of habit, built up for countless generations on regular hours for sleep, digestion, and work. In modern war he gets lost in "soul sickness."
>
> Regularly they do not die of it. But, regularly, it is worse than sorrow. In the year 1916, it is calculated, there were as many army horses invalided in France by "war-neurasthenia" as there were killed in battle! And, note—nothing like the same proportion came back to the armies from "recuperating" in the high meadows of Savoy and Dauphiny!

Because of this strange sickness among the war-horses, French Army buyers in America have been instructed to give the preference, wherever possible, to the mule, since it apparently is not afflicted with nerves. Of this valuable war-asset the writer in *The Star* says:

> The great American army mule is enjoying his vindication. For the past year, he has steadily forged ahead in French and British Army esteem, proving his merits. Already it is being said that, next to men and guns, he is coming to be the most valuable asset of the Allied armies, and with the arrival of the American troops his triumph will be perfect. The mule, the humble American mule, has inscribed his name on the scarlet pages of Verdun and the Somme, and British "tanks" and French "75s" salute him.
>
> From California alone, they say, eight thousand head of mules have been shipped to the war, and who knows how much greater contingents from Georgia, Missouri, and Texas? French army buyers seek, by preference, Missouri mules. A mule can stand more hardships and rougher use, is not so easily blemished, will stand more heat, and thrive on a lesser amount of feed than the horse, and a 1,000-pound mule can easily do the work of a 1,200-pound horse and is generally useful for a longer time—even out of war. Also there is not the same danger of overfeeding a mule. You could empty a sack of barley into his feed-box and he would not eat enough to founder or injure himself, while a horse would eat till he burst.
>
> The mule does not get "war-neurasthenia." Artillery and infantry, airplane bombs, grenades, search-lights, and falling fuses, long hours without food and

Open on Duty

Your Soldier Boy
Your Sailor Boy

What About His Comfort?

Send this Army Kit to your soldier or this Navy Kit to your sailor—son, brother, husband, sweetheart—right away or for his Christmas. You can't find a better gift at any price. You can't make five dollars go further in utility and beauty of craftsmanship.

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holds Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush with sanitary protector; Keep-Clean Hair Brush, solid wood back, bristles set in aluminum base; strong, serviceable comb; Never-Shed Lather Brush and Williams Shaving Stick both in sanitary nickeled boxes; Tube of Keep-Clean Tooth Paste. Case is soft finished, flexible russet "service" leather, Pro-phy-lac-tic quality all through, and looks it, firmly made for hard use—4x10in., weight only 1 lb. Sturdy wrapping strap has service button snap fastening. Gold lettering.

By Mail Only

Sent promptly, parcel post, in neat box, on receipt of $5.00, delivery paid. Money back promptly if not satisfactory. We will ship to you for you to send him OR we will send to HIM in any part of the world with your card or message enclosed. Be sure to specify whether you wish it stamped in gold Army Kit or Navy Kit. Order one today.

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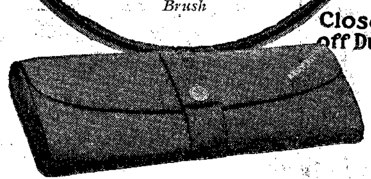
Makers of the world-famed Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush



THE ETHICS OF MARRIAGE

By H. S. Pomeroy, M.D. The disclosures made are of a very striking nature. Yet even the most sensitive will find nothing indelicate. 12mo, Cloth, 197 pages. Price, $1.00.
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IMPROVE YOUR PROPERTY WITH AN IRON FENCE
Write today for catalogue of designs for residences, country estates, parks, cemeteries and all other purposes. Artistic, indestructible. *Local Representatives Wanted.*
The Stewart Iron Works Co., 725 Stewart Bl., Cincinnati, O.

Oh, what a relief!

These sponge-rubber, leather-covered arch-cushions (no metal) give immediate relief and help *remove the cause* by building up the supporting muscles. They gently yield to the arch pressure, yet comfortably hold the arch in normal position, thus relieving the pain in feet, legs, thighs and back.

Lynco Muscle Building PAT. JAN. 9 '12 ARCH CUSHIONS weigh only 5 ozs. a pair and need no breaking in. Endorsed by surgeons and orthopedists. Make walking and standing a comfortable pleasure. Send for pair on

FIVE DAYS' TRIAL

If satisfactory, remit $3. If not, return the supports. Give size of shoe (man, woman, child) or send diagram made by standing on paper and marking around stockinged foot.

Lynn Rubber Mfg. Co.
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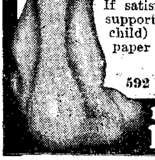


relief from pain of FALLEN ARCHES

hauls in mud and hills, the smell of blood and decay and shrieks of wounded horses, all fail to dismay the mule. When a horse's mate is killed beside him, he kicks and plunges. The mule stands and waits. The mule's nerves never give way; while the horse, much like a human being (without the props of pride, patriotism, and the reasoning faculty) goes down under the ordeal, becomes suddenly crazed or unmanageable, or else takes "neurasthenia" for a long rest!

GERMAN PLOTTERS FEAR HIM

PICTURE to yourself a man of thirty-five with a pugnacious chin, twinkling eyes, an Irish tip-tilted nose, mentally active as a live wire, and physically fit from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and you have Bielaski—the man most feared in America by German plotters.

For three years, as chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice in Washington, Bielaski has been untiring in his efforts to thwart the Kaiser's espionage system in this country, and he is to-day probably more cordially hated by Teutonic enemies of the United States than any other man. No matter how cunning the plot, nor how deep its intricacies, Bielaski—through his agents in every stratum of society—will put his finger on the canker spot before it can spread. To the enemies of the United States his foreknowledge of events seems almost uncanny.

Bielaski has agents everywhere—volunteers in the fashionable circles of society, as well as the paid servants of the Government. Eyes and minds are working among street-car conductors, farmers, and in the immense organization of the Post-office Department, while waiters, barbers, and chauffeurs have been enlisted to checkmate the moves of German plotters. A. Bruce Bielaski, the Government's spy-catcher, has built up a unique organization, of which the Springfield *Union* says:

> Bielaski cooperates with the Secret Service Department of the Treasury, the two organizations of a similar character which are run by the War and Navy Departments, and the police and detective forces of all the American cities. To him is due the credit for the wonderfully smooth-running, gigantic system which slides along sedulously, attracting no attention, yet achieving results that are priceless to the nation. When war broke out in Europe three years ago the Criminal Investigation Bureau had already card-indexed and listed every man who might be regarded as a suspicious character.
>
> Bielaski is a young man. He has yet to see his thirty-fifth birthday. His whole governmental experience has been right where he is now—in the Department of Justice. When he entered the service he was known chiefly for two things—his intense enthusiasm on the subject of physical fitness and his eternal and everlasting perseverance. There is a story which is widely told throughout the de-

If the printed page ever looks this way-

dances in this manner or jumps like this shoots up hill then down again or gets all mixed up with itself

when you try to read after smoking a heavy black cigar, then switch to Girards!

Yes, switch to Girards and be fit!

Clear head instead of dizzy head, keen wits instead of cloudy wits, steady hand instead of shaky hand, sound digestion instead of indigestion, a strong heart stroke instead of a jumpy flutter.

The Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

The Girard *adds* to the pleasure of smoking, but it never *subtracts* from your good health. It *brings* you full flavor, bouquet aroma, real Havana—but it never *takes* anything from your clear-headed efficiency.

Doctors recommend it to smokers in place of heavy, oily cigars. Business men all over the country are finding it a *better* smoke and better *for* them.

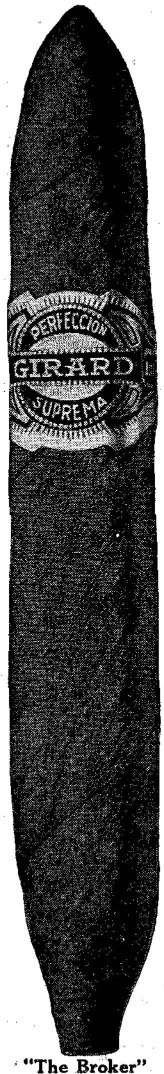
Try the Girard today. Ask for it at the nearest cigar counter. Three puffs and you'll be convinced!

Real Havana **10 cents and up**

Dealers—a word with you

If you are not handling Girards, there is a big trade waiting for you in this unusual cigar. Drop us a line today.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 1871 **Philadelphia**



"The Broker"
Ten Cents

partment, which illustrates this latter quality. It seems that there was a pompous chief of a bureau to whom young Bielaski decided to impart some ideas. This chief was firmly convinced that no man could possibly harbor a worthy idea until he had passed the half-century birthday-mark. The chief, it might be said, was more than fifty years old.

One afternoon young Bielaski called to see this gentleman. The gentleman kept the young subordinate waiting an hour or more and declined in the end to grant him an audience. On the following day the young man visited the bureau chief again, and again failed to see him.

The third morning as this august personage was entering the building he was stopt by a young man with a steady eye, a square, fighting jaw, and a short, upturned nose.

"See me this afternoon," said the personage shortly.

"I've tried that and it won't work," responded young Bielaski imperturbably. "So I guess I'll see you now." And then Bielaski unfolded his plan while the chief, more and more interested, listened. Within the week Bielaski's idea was put into effect.

As to his athletic prowess, Bielaski made of himself first a butt for much office humor and then a subject of considerable admiration. A church baseball league was formed in Washington a good many years ago. Bielaski went into the league as third baseman. After doing a full day's work he would climb into a baseball-suit and give an exhibition of ball-playing that made up in enthusiasm for what it lacked in artistry. It was said of him that the harder a chance was the better were his chances of making a successful play.

After a game of ball and dinner Bielaski would be found at the Y. M. C. A., arrayed in fighting clothes and a pair of boxing-gloves and thoroughly enjoying a smashing bout with one of the professional instructors. Boxing, rowing, running, and baseball occupied him in those early days, and he "went in" for them with all the persistence and earnestness that he "went in" for his work.

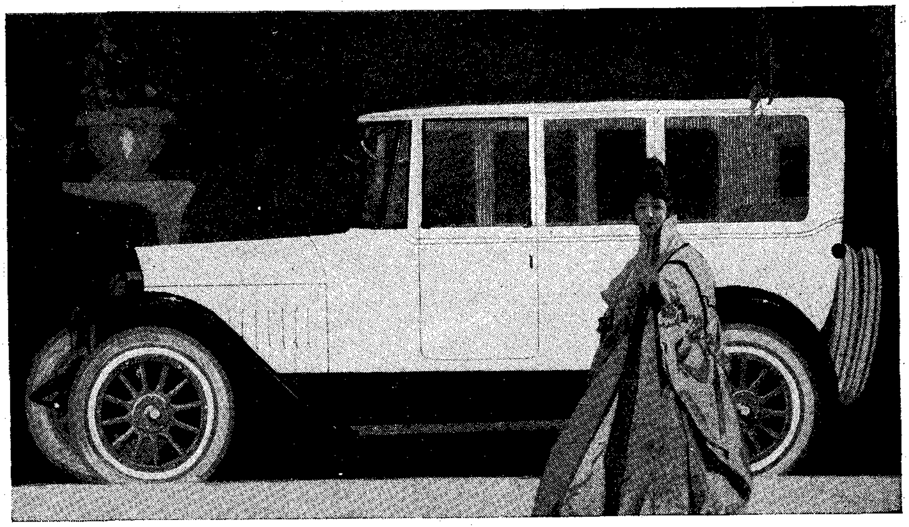
Shortly afterward he became recognized as one of the live wires of the department. He was an inexhaustible fountain of ideas. He was sane, careful, and superhumanly active. Was any one required for extra work? Get Bielaski. Did this or that problem need attention? Get Bielaski. Thus he made himself invaluable to the department.

His first big chance came when the Federal Government declared war on the nation "white-slave" traffic throughout the nation. Here was found to be an elaborate organization whose heads were clever men, possessors of great bank-rolls, and mental and moral make-up that did not halt at murder—a desperate crew as courageous as the Italian Mafia and considerably more intelligent.

It was during this crusade that Bielaski's vast system had its inception. He soon found that he could look for little assistance from local police departments, which in some cases even opposed his efforts to locate the meeting-places of the white-slave traffickers.

"We must have an independent secret organization that will work in even closer

National
Twelve-Cylinder Cars



A PERFORMING SEDAN
—that is easily and swiftly converted into a regular touring model

This new twelve-cylinder National Touring Sedan is a *performing* closed car.

Without the slightest sacrifice of touring ability or range, it offers all those advantages which have made the Sedan so popular.

It affords complete shelter in any weather and the highest degree of comfort under all conditions.

Yet it has the power, alacrity and responsiveness of the open car.

Built to accommodate seven passengers, this new National Sedan is especially roomy.

It is upholstered in the finest quality of gray whipcord, and its appointment is elaborate and complete.

It is of such substantial construction that it is as smooth, swift and quick — as free from annoying rattle—as an open car.

It is easily and swiftly converted into a regular touring model, the glass panels disappearing into the body of the car.

The big, silent and efficient motor of the twelve-cylinder National assumes the slightly greater weight of the Sedan body without effort.

It links the elegance and luxury of a fine closed car to the usefulness and activity of a touring model.

It provides in this car the most broadly serviceable vehicle we have been able to conceive.

It does so while retaining that ability and economy which are among its chief virtues.

We know you will like this new National Touring Sedan, and owning it, will be proud of it.

We know it will afford you a measure of usefulness and pleasure not approximated in any other type of car.

The Six Sedan $2820 · The Twelve Sedan $3420

7-Passenger Touring Car, 4-Passenger Sport Phaeton, 4-Passenger Roadster, Convertible Touring Sedan
Complete Range of Body Styles in Both Twelve and Six Cylinder Models

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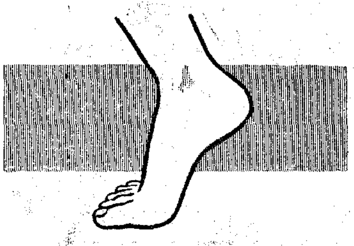
NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION, Indianapolis
Seventeenth Successful Year



Mistreated foot-muscles finally lose their grip. The weakened tendons relax; the bones they hold in place are left unguided. Then the arch sags and foot troubles start.

To correct this The Coward Arch Supporting Shoe is made. It liberates the cramped muscles and supports the arch bones that have fallen. This shoe brings back natural walking and standing and permits healthful foot freedom. You can be well fitted by mail.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(Near Warren St.)

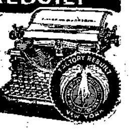
Mail Orders Filled Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

THE STANDARD WOOD **OAK** FOR FURNITURE *of* DIGNITY

THE STURDY COMPANION OF CULTURE

AMERICAN OAK MFRS. ASSN. answers all letters. Address 1415, 14 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.



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Save You From $25 to $75

Up-to-date Machines of Standard Makes thoroughly rebuilt, trade-marked and guaranteed the same as new. Efficient service through Branch Stores in leading cities. Send for latest booklet.

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc., 339 Broadway, N. Y.

A NATION WITHOUT A COUNTRY

yet prominent in all countries; homeless, yet making its home with the best the world over; persecuted, yet endowed with unquenchable vitality; dominating the world's trade; in the van of art, music, literature, and science—such is the Jewish race as portrayed by John Foster Fraser in his wonderfully interesting book, **The Conquering Jew**, an impartial and in many ways startling study of this remarkable people. Read it and learn what the author thinks of the future of the Jew. Crown 8vo, Cloth, 304 pp. $1.50; by mail, $1.62.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

HEALTH—LOOKS—COMFORT

Wear this scientifically constructed health belt, endorsed by physicians and surgeons. A light but durable support for the abdomen which greatly relieves the strain on the abdominal muscles. Recommended for obesity, lumbago, constipation, spinal deformities, floating kidney and all weaknesses in the abdominal region.

WITH

WITHOUT

THE "WONDER" HEALTH BELT

Releases the tension on the internal ligaments and causes the internal organs to resume their proper positions and perform their functions in a normal, healthful way.

Easy to adjust—a great comfort to the wearer. For men, women and children.
Send for the belt on FIVE days' FREE TRIAL. If satisfactory, send us $2. If not, return belt. Give normal waist measure when ordering.

The Weil Health Belt Co. 113 Hill St. New Haven, Conn.

Druggists: Write for proposition and full particulars

cooperation than the men we are hunting," declared Bielaski. And with this idea he started in on his campaign that was to lay bare the roots of the criminal band. He soon had organized committees of citizens, under various names, cooperating with his own men in the cities which he started to clean up. Of the present value of these civic bodies built up by Bielaski *The Union* says:

> When he was put in charge of the Criminal Investigation Bureau some ten years ago Bielaski at once got in close touch with these volunteer organizations. When they sent him misinformation he did not rail at them. Frequently they would waste his time; but again they would let him know something that afterward proved to be invaluable.
>
> It did not take long for urban police forces to awaken with a sudden, jolting shock to the accomplishments of this young man. He began to make exposures and arrests in their own cities after they had declared that the "white-slave" scare was a delusion and a myth.
>
> Bielaski made no accusations. He let the public draw its own conclusions. In a little while there was a magnificent if undignified scramble by police officials to climb upon the Bielaski band-wagon.
>
> This national crusade gave Bielaski his opportunity to effect reforms in the Department of Justice, to eradicate delay and red tape and secure a maximum of efficiency, and at the outset of the war he put into effect the same plan that had served him so well in hunting down white-slavers.
>
> He obtained the volunteer services of the entire Post-office Department. He requisitioned society men and women and waiters and types from the underworld—all of whom were eager to aid in the hunting of the slippery German secret agent. The work was done so quietly that the nation at large did not know a tenth of what was being done.

Some idea of the methods involving the Post-office branch of Bielaski's machine may be gathered from this example: Suppose a stranger comes into a town or village. In fifteen minutes the postmaster knows of his arrival. His every action is checked up, and eventually a report is forwarded to Bielaski. Naturally much chaff reaches the Department of Justice, but it is all carefully threshed out by the chief. Continuing, the writer in *The Union* says:

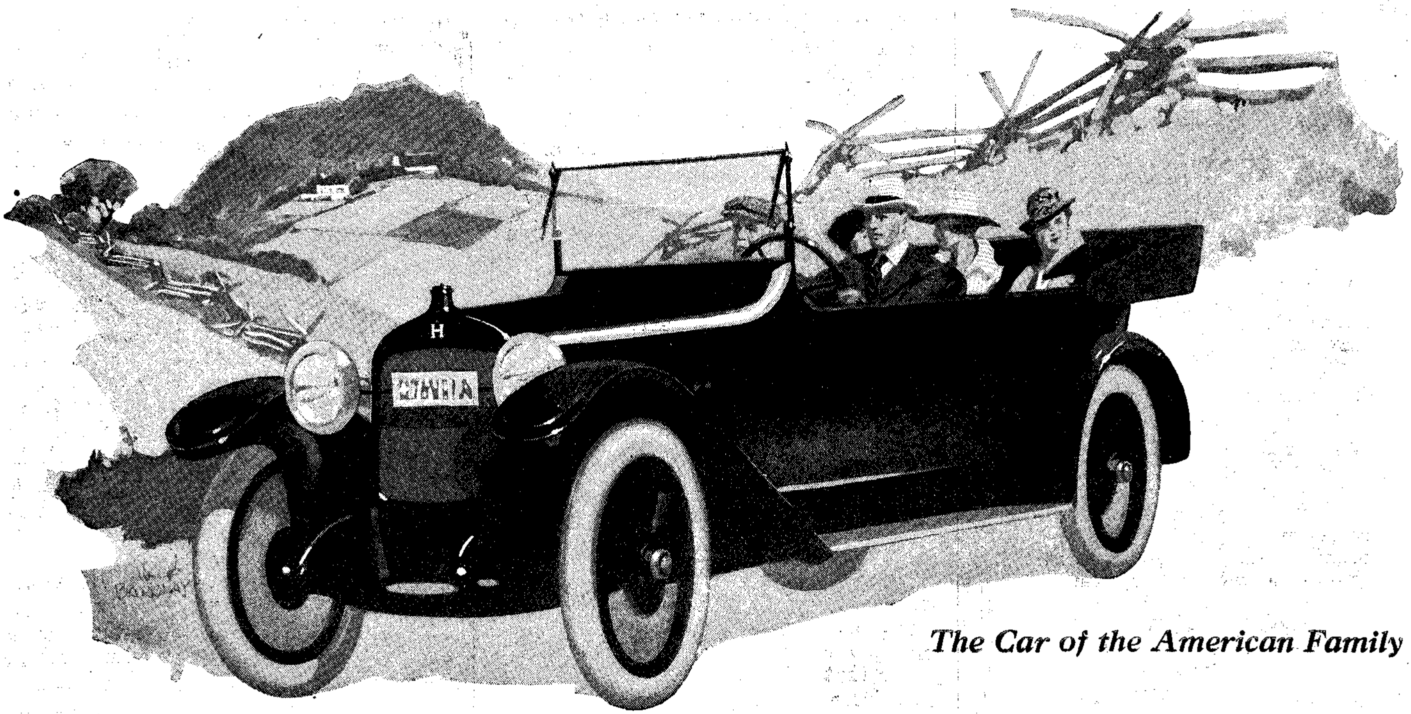
> In every city in the United States there are "shadows," young men who are indistinguishable from hundreds of other men. They haunt the various railway depots. Some of them are there on assignments. Others are "free lances" commissioned to follow strangers of whom they have suspicions. Thus it is that many a mystified German agent, on being arrested, learns that everything he has done is known to the police—in spite of the fact that he has seen no one, spoken to no one, and preserved, generally, a clamlike seclusion.
>
> The bell-boy, the chambermaid, the elevator boy, and the hotel clerk have added their bit of information.
>
> One German, on being arrested, exclaimed wrathfully: "This is worse than Russia."
>
> And so it is—for German secret agents.

The following incident illustrates the manner in which Bielaski's "shadows" efface themselves until the dramatic moment. It occurred in the smoking-compartment of a train running between New York and a northern city. *The Union* says:

> There were several men in the smoking-car, including one of those pacifists of the well-known oratorical type. This man felt that he should spread the good work. He began by criticizing President Wilson, in a paradoxical way, for failing to enter the war when Germany invaded Belgium.
>
> "That was his chance," declared the orator. "Why didn't he take it? All the nations look at us with contempt now. They are merely using us. They think we're the biggest fools in all Christendom, and they're blamed right."
>
> By this time he had gained the attention of every occupant of the smoking-compartment save one man who read a newspaper in such a fashion that nothing but his trousers showed. The orator, wrapt in his speech, soon forgot this man.
>
> Finally the pacifist reached his destination and prepared to leave the train. As he stept to the station platform he felt a hand on his shoulder.
>
> "Suppose," said the man who had tapped him on the shoulder, "we take a little walk."
>
> The man looked like a hundred thousand other men. There was absolutely nothing about him to attract attention.
>
> "I don't know you," replied the pacifist coldly.
>
> "Well," responded the other man, "I know you. You just finished a speech on that train. You have been making that speech wherever you got a chance during the last week. You said about the same thing at —— and —— and ——." And the Department of Justice operative rattled over a list of places and dates that caused the professional pacifist to pale.
>
> "You didn't hear me on that train," he faltered. "I remember distinctly the faces——"
>
> "You don't remember mine," replied the operative gently, "because I was behind a newspaper."
>
> This is Bielaski's method. His agents are never spectacular. They are quietly, unobtrusively efficient. They are out to get results and not to get publicity. Bielaski had sent this man out with instructions to follow his man until he had absolute evidence with witnesses to back up his charges and then to arrest him. The suspect had one chance, and only one, after the Bureau of Criminal Investigation got on his trail, to exonerate himself by his own actions.

Bielaski's card-index requires constant attention. Each man is watched by the bureau through its many agencies. Here is an instance:

> A business man recently had to deal with the representative of a South-American concern. He called him on the telephone. Then he began a period of watchful waiting. Occasionally Central would say something about "number, please," or "line's busy." The business man became impatient.
>
> "I want my number!" he yelled.
>
> In a few minutes more he got it. And



The Car of the American Family

A Belief Borne Out By Facts

Our belief that the Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world is widely accepted.

The car itself has proved to over 70,000 owners that it undoubtedly does excel, not in one way but in many.

In foreign lands, it has found official recognition, being singled out for government use in India and in South Africa.

Here at home it is everywhere known as The Car of the American Family.

It yields nothing, on any point of performance, to other fours, or to multi-cylinder cars.

For sheer beauty, its supremacy is no less pronounced.

So it is not strange or unusual that our own belief—backed up by the deeds of the car—is shared wherever the Hupmobile is known.

Hupp Motor Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

While the Hupmobile has been winning international renown for its goodness, it has also come to the front as the year-ahead beauty-car. The following are some of its 25 new style features:—

Bright finish, long grain, French seam upholstery

Improved cushions and lace type back springs in seats

Leather-covered molding finish along edges of upholstery

Neverleak top, black outside, tan inside—waterproof

Tonneau gipsy quarter curtains, integral with top

Front and rear edges of top finished with leather-covered molding

Hupmobile-Bishop door-curtain carriers, folding with curtains—exclusive feature

Bright leather hand grip-pads on doors

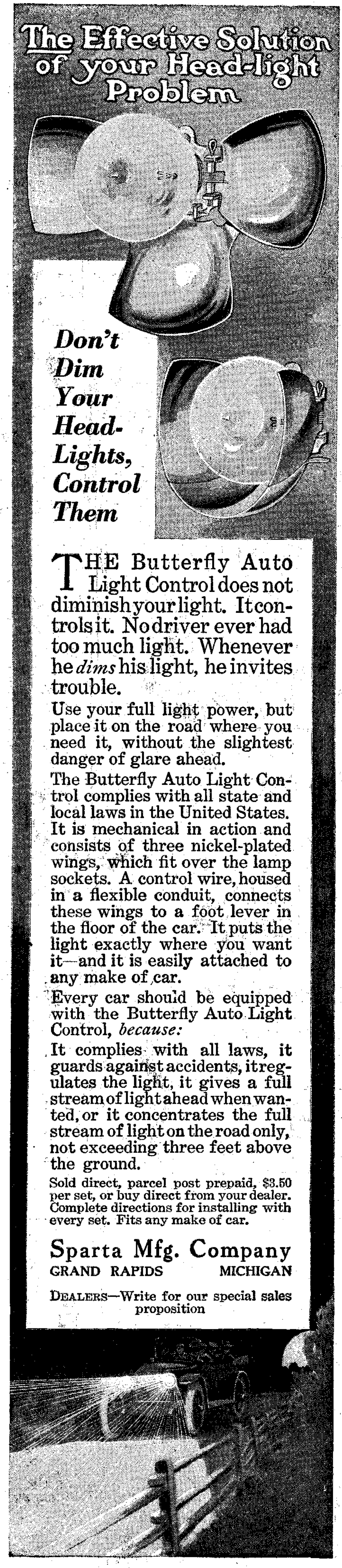
Large door pockets with special weighted flaps

Body a new color—Hupmobile blue

New variable dimming device, graduates brilliance of headlights

New soft operating clutch

The Hupmobile



The Effective Solution of your Head-light Problem

Don't Dim Your Head-Lights, Control Them

THE Butterfly Auto Light Control does not diminish your light. It controls it. No driver ever had too much light. Whenever he *dims* his light, he invites trouble.

Use your full light power, but place it on the road where you need it, without the slightest danger of glare ahead.

The Butterfly Auto Light Control complies with all state and local laws in the United States. It is mechanical in action and consists of three nickel-plated wings, which fit over the lamp sockets. A control wire, housed in a flexible conduit, connects these wings to a foot lever in the floor of the car. It puts the light exactly where you want it—and it is easily attached to any make of car.

Every car should be equipped with the Butterfly Auto Light Control, *because:*

It complies with all laws, it guards against accidents, it regulates the light, it gives a full stream of light ahead when wanted, or it concentrates the full stream of light on the road only, not exceeding three feet above the ground.

Sold direct, parcel post prepaid, $3.50 per set, or buy direct from your dealer. Complete directions for installing with every set. Fits any make of car.

Sparta Mfg. Company
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

DEALERS—Write for our special sales proposition

as he heard the voice of his South-American friend at the other end of the line he also heard a click that told him some one else was "listening in."

As soon as he had asked for his number it was recognized by Central as one of those under surveillance by the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The delay in getting the number was occasioned by the necessity of getting an agent on the telephone much after the manner of a rural listener on a rural party line.

When one visits Bielaski's office these days one becomes aware of his intense activity. About the first thing one sees is a perspiring stenographer with a wild look in his eye who comes out of the office on the run. Bielaski's dictation is modeled after the style of a machine gun. His thoughts always seem to travel ahead of his language. The result is that his stenographers, until they get used to him, lead unhappy, nervous lives. He uses up three or four of them in the course of a day.

When one meets him one instinctively feels the wonderful physical and mental power that is his. Ten years of office-work have not deprived him of the easy, lithe movement of the athlete. One recalls the story of a certain gentleman who once proposed to bulldoze him and concluded with a statement of certain things he would like to do if he wasn't in Bielaski's office; and how the chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation climbed out of his chair and eagerly urged his visitor not to let that fact worry him a little bit—and how the visitor, after studying Bielaski's build, subsided.

A peaceful visitor like the *Union* writer finds nothing actively aggressive about Bielaski's ordinary pose. He speaks in a low, crisp voice, but when he talks about the German spy system his face lights up with a "peculiar fighting smile." In reply to a question he said:

"The two big things are cooperation and quiet. We work together and we work without a brass band."

"And what about the American public?" was the last question. "Does it really help you?"

"The American public," replied Bielaski, "is the most intelligently patriotic body on the face of the earth to-day, I believe. It hasn't had hysteria. It hasn't run wild—save in a few exceptional instances. But it has done its bit wherever it could."

For the rest, Bielaski lives in Chevy Chase, Md. He is married. Every morning he arises at an unearthly hour and works in his garden or takes a long walk before breakfast. Then he travels several miles to his office. Frequently it is dark before he starts on his homeward trip. His work occupies him solely these days.

"I haven't many diversions," is the way he put it. "And I don't need them. I get all the diversion I need holding down this job."

He is never nervous, never irritable, and apparently doesn't know the meaning of fatigue. Only recently a subordinate urged him to take a vacation.

"What's the use?" was the chief's reply. "I don't need it."

It is his constant application and his unending, everlasting persistence that make him the most feared man in America by the German spies.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Depends.—MRS. FLATBUSH—"What does your husband call your dog?"

MRS. BENSONHURST—"When he's calling him in the house do you mean, or chasing him out?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Careless Comparison.—MEMBER S. P. C. A. (to brutal driver)—"No, my friend, I won't shut up. Your poor horse, unfortunately, can not speak like Balaam's ass, but I would have you know, sir, that I can."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Pessimist.

Life hardly pays the pessimist
To live or e'er begin it.
He overlooks the sunshine and
Sees but the gas-bills in it.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Popular Fiction-Writer.—"Jibway once wrote an article that was published in newspapers from one end of the country to the other."

"You surprize me. I had no idea Jibway could write. Was it a piece of fiction?"

"Yes—a patent-medicine testimonial."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Shocking Dissipation.—"My dear, you mustn't let anybody read that letter from cousin George at the front. I'm surprized that he'd write such things."

"What's the matter with his letter? It's mighty interesting."

"Some parts of it are, but his confessions of his disgraceful conduct are dreadful. I wouldn't for the world have any one know of his doings."

"I don't get you at all."

"Didn't you read that part of his letter where he says he was out with a British tank last night, and they rolled all over the place?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

And the Boy Got It.—A hungry traveler put his head out of a car-window as his train pulled up at a small station, and said to a boy:

"Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."

The boy darted away and returned, munching a sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said:

"Here's yer dime back boss. They only had one sandwich left."—*Washington Star.*

Specially Endowed.—"Some un sick at yo' house, Mis' Carter?" inquired Lila. "Ah seed de doctah's kyar eroun dar yestidy."

"It was for my brother, Lila."

"Sho! What's he done got de matter of 'm?"

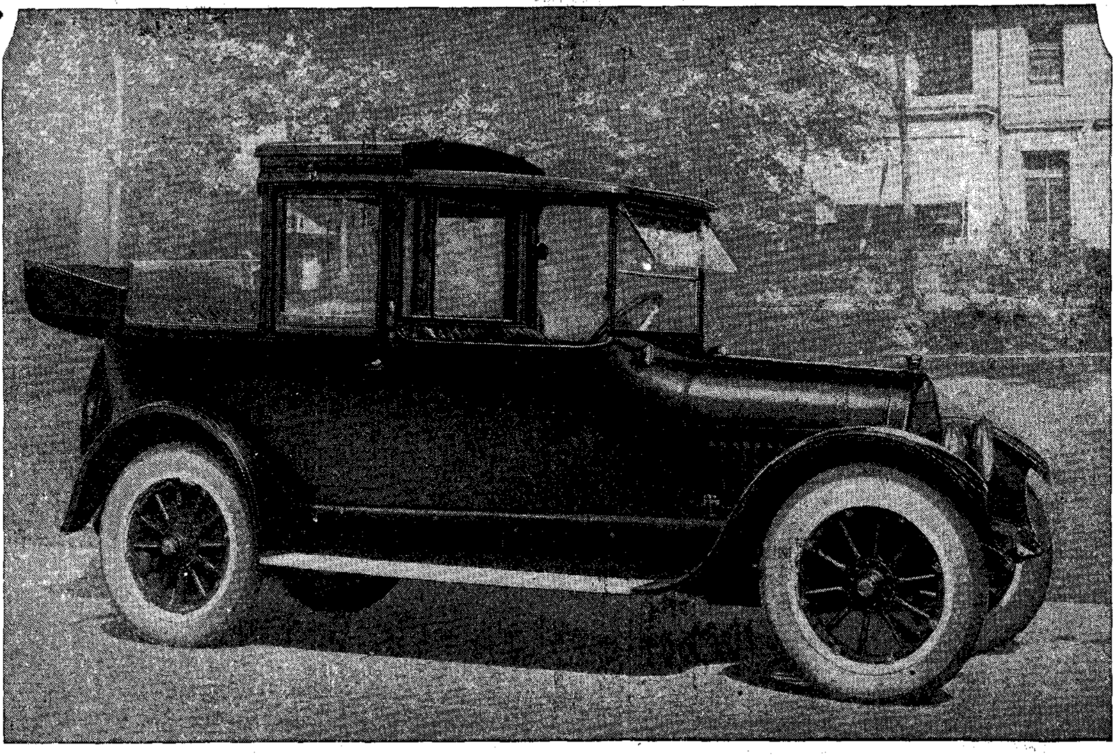
"Nobody seems to know what the disease is. He can eat an' sleep as well as ever, he stays out all day long on the veranda in the sun and seems as well as any one, but he can't do any work at all."

"He cain't—yo' says he cain't work?"

"Not a stroke."

"Law, Miss Carter, dat ain't no disease what yo' broth' got. Dat's a gif!"—*Everybody's.*

Cadillac
Standard of the World



A Mark of Motoring Distinction

The Cadillac Landaulet

THE landaulet has come into a new vogue through the Cadillac. Even in horse-drawn days it was a fine and dignified type of vehicle.

But the old elements of ease and elegance are, of course, greatly enhanced in the Cadillac.

In appearance, it is equally distinguished when the passenger compartment is open or closed.

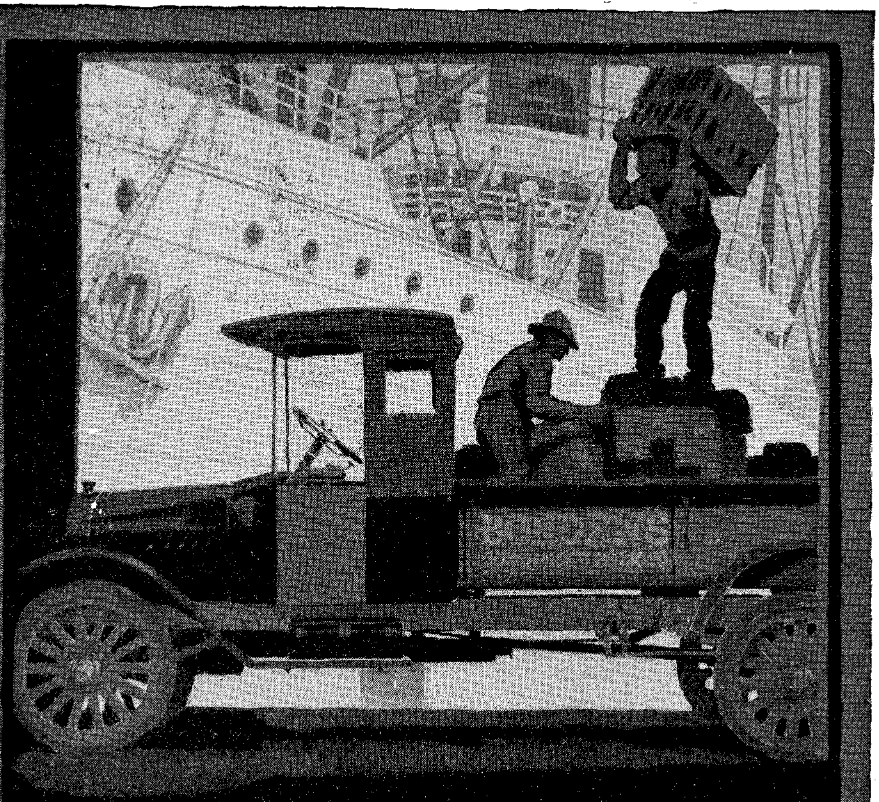
In the latter case, inclement weather has no sting for the occupants.

With the rear section lowered, it is in effect and in fact an open car.

A motor smooth as velvet, yielding spring suspension, and wonderfully restful upholstery, make a combination that is irresistible.

The Cadillac Type-57 Chassis will be available with the following body styles: Standard Seven-Passenger Car, Four-Passenger Phaeton, Two-Passenger Roadster with Rumble Seat, Four-Passenger Convertible Victoria, Five-Passenger Brougham, Four-Passenger Town Limousine and Town Landaulet, Seven-Passenger Limousine, Landaulet and Imperial.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.



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MOTOR TRUCKS
Dependable Delivery

THE RIGHT REAR AXLE

The test of a motor truck—the one point wherein it stands up and delivers or falls down hard, is the rear axle.

The rear axle in the Bethlehem Truck is the key to its success. Of internal gear type the Bethlehem rear axle carries its load on a double heat treated nickel steel solid axle. The wheels, jack shafts, and differential run on extra large, especially designed roller bearings—grind and strain proof.

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$1245 1¼ Ton Chassis
$1285 1¼ Ton complete with body and top
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A valuable little book, treating every phase of the science of selling—approaching the prospect, the presentation, objections, tact, how to close, personalities, moods, persistence, patience, productive factors, etc., etc. Its title is

SUCCESSFUL SELLING
By E. LEICHTER

The author knows every twist and knack of selling—from long and wide PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. It will show you how to increase **your** sales—how to win BIG orders. Order to-day. By mail, 54c.

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TALKS ON TALKING

This helpful new book by Grenville Kleiser, the famous speech specialist, will appeal strongly to every man or woman who has to speak in public or to employ the powers of persuasion in any form. In nineteen stimulating chapters the author treats of the art itself, the various types of talkers, the phrases they use, the value of an attractive voice, the avoidance of mannerisms, speaking in public, and general conversation. He lays down no arbitrary rules, but insists throughout upon naturalness, spontaneity, and sincerity. No minister, after-dinner speaker, public official, salesman, or other frequent employer of speech that must produce results, should miss reading this compact and suggestive little volume that will surely make for the general elevation and improvement of the daily speech of all who read it. *12mo, cloth, 160 pp., 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Where Woman Failed.—At a military tribunal in the border district the other day, one member asked the applicant, a shepherd, if he knew of any reason why his work should not be undertaken by a woman.

"A woman once tried it," replied the applicant, "and she made a mess of it."

"Who was she?" inquired the chairman.

"'Bo-Peep,'" answered the shepherd.—*Tit-Bits.*

Runs in the Family.—"I am sure I don't know where that boy of mine gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely, not from me," complained the head of the family. "He returned home from school the other day to spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his feet on my desk, lighted a cigaret, and then drawled:

"'I say, dad, do you remember the time you were expelled from school?'

"I did. There was no use denying it, for one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told him of my escapades as a boy.

"'What do you mean, you young rascal?' I roared.

"'Oh,' said he, easily, 'I've been expelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?'"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Well-Trained.—Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, was talking about Prussian militarism.

"Prussian militarism," he said, "prepared for this war since '71 as frankly and openly as—as—well, as the club.

"A lady, you know, rang up the club the other evening.

"'Please call my husband to—,' she began, but she was interrupted.

"'Your husband ain't here, ma'am,' said the attendant, blandly.

"'My goodness gracious me!' the lady exclaimed, 'You're mighty sure about it, aren't you? And I haven't told you my name yet, either. Look here, mister, how do you know my husband isn't at the club when I haven't told you my name?'

"The attendant answered more blandly than ever:

"'Nobody's husband ain't never at the club, ma'am.'"—*Washington Star.*

Next!—The story of the rival boot-makers, which appeared recently, is matched by a correspondent of an English paper with another story, equally old but equally worth repeating. It concerns two rival sausage-makers. Again, they lived on opposite sides of a certain street, and, one day, one of them placed over his shop the legend:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the country."

The next day, over the way, appeared the sign:

"We sell sausages to the gentry and nobility of the whole country."

Not to be outdone, the rival put up what he evidently regarded as a final statement, namely:

"We sell sausages to the King."

Next day there appeared over the door of the first sausage-maker the simple expression of loyalty:

"God save the King."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

September 13.—Contracts for the first of three Government ship-building yards at Hog Island, Pa., are let by the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the American International Corporation, where fifty steel merchant vessels will be constructed, Washington announces.

The American artillery force now with General Pershing in training-camp in France will complete its intensive training at the front under actual battle conditions, dispatches from Paris state.

The House adopts the Soldiers' and Sailors' Compensation Bill, with the $10,000 maximum insurance compensation recommended by the President, by a vote 144 to 77.

A letter showing that Folke Cronholm, Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, was aiding Germany in 1916 is made public by the State Department in Washington. In the letter, von Elkhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, urges that his Government bestow the Crown Order of the second class upon Cronholm as a reward for his services. Amsterdam reports that, as a result of the disclosures in connection with the Luxburg affair in Buenos Aires, Argentina has recalled her naval attaché at Berlin. Dispatches from Buenos Aires state that Count von Luxburg has returned to the city under police protection.

Edmond A. Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Brothers, New York, is granted exemption from military service on the ground of "industrial indispensability" after a sharp dispute in the District Appeals Board.

Because of a temporary shortage of flour in New York, the Federal authorities take 70,000 barrels from a shipment of 180,000 barrels consigned to Norway and held up by the President's embargo. The flour, it is announced, will be distributed to jobbers by a committee of the Produce Exchange without profit or commission.

September 14.—Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in arguing in the House for as much taxation as the country can stand, announces that the nation has contracted to spend $18,288,000,000 before July 1 next, a sum which is nearly one-fourth of the total expenditures of all the other countries at war for three years up to August 1 last.

September 15.—Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and some of his staff officers are in London consulting with the heads of the British Admiralty, Washington reports.

The captain of a British freighter arriving at an American port reports having picked up an S. O. S. call from an unidentified British ship which stated that it was being attacked by German submarines off the New England coast. The captain also reports having passed three United States destroyers speeding to the rescue.

Coal Administrator Garfield announces that he is now working on plans by which the small consumer will be protected.

The Senate, without the formality of a roll-call, passes the $11,000,000,000 bond bill with little debate and few minor amendments.

September 16.—An American liner with 100 passengers arrives after a narrow escape from a German raider. Ac-

Redwood dining room in white enamel. Redwood finish is usel throughout this handsome home of H. O. Harrison, Esq., San Francisco. Ward & Blohme Architects

The perfect foundation for enamel

Nature made California Redwood free from pitch and resin and easy to work. It can be sanded to a glassy, smooth surface that will take paint and enamel perfectly, and remain smooth indefinitely. No danger of pitch exuding through the enamel, no trouble with raised grain.

California Redwood is permanent in shape. Redwood trim and panels, if properly seasoned, will not swell or crack, will not shrink and expose unsightly edges, will not separate in mitres and joints, no matter what changes in temperature or climate may take place.

Redwood also offers protection from fire and decay. It is slow to ignite, slow burning and easily extinguished, and is permeated with a natural preservative that resists rot.

For all exterior and interior uses, for maximum service and beauty use

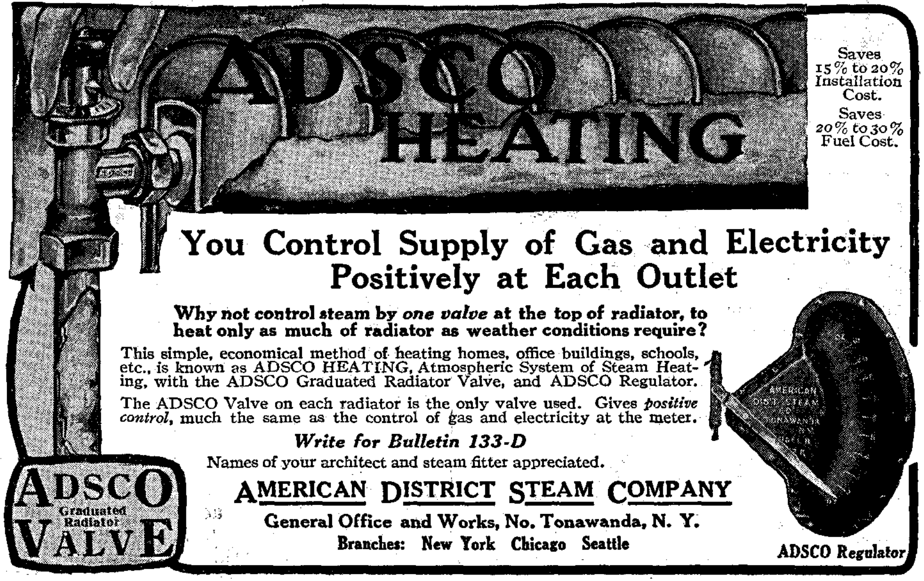
California Redwood

Will not shrink, swell or warp—resists rot and fire

Write today for "California Redwood Homes," the Child's Story of the "big trees," and beautiful stained samples. Please give us the names of your architect, builder and local retail lumber dealers. We want to be sure that they are thoroughly informed about this remarkable wood.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION

714 Call Building, San Francisco



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Saves 15% to 20% Installation Cost.

Saves 20% to 30% Fuel Cost.

You Control Supply of Gas and Electricity Positively at Each Outlet

Why not control steam by *one valve* at the top of radiator, to heat only as much of radiator as weather conditions require?

This simple, economical method of heating homes, office buildings, schools, etc., is known as ADSCO HEATING, Atmospheric System of Steam Heating, with the ADSCO Graduated Radiator Valve, and ADSCO Regulator.

The ADSCO Valve on each radiator is the only valve used. Gives *positive control*, much the same as the control of gas and electricity at the meter.

Write for Bulletin 133-D

Names of your architect and steam fitter appreciated.

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.....*Index Tabs*

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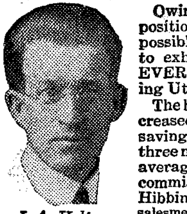
J. A. Holton

Owing to enlistments we have positions open in every state, possibly in your county, for men to exhibit and sell "WEAR-EVER" Aluminum Fuel Saving Utensils.

The high price of fuel has increased the demand for fuel saving utensils. During the last three months our 1000 men have averaged over $6.00 a day in commissions. J. A. Holton of Hibbing, Minn. and 60 other salesmen are making over $300.00 a month. Write for Bulletin containing names and sales records of entire force. References required. No sales experience necessary.

THE ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSIL CO.
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cording to the story of a passenger an attempt was made to topedo her on the second day out from a European port, and when off Nantucket she received warnings of the near presence of an enemy submarine and changed her course at once.

September 17.—A walkout in more than one hundred ship-building plants because of a refusal to grant a 50 per cent. increase in wages is reported from San Francisco. Government work to the extent of about $150,000,000 is held up.

The Dent Investigating Committee in Washington hears that the use of a private formula by the Ordnance Department for ammunition primers, instead of the formulas used by private concerns, is responsible for the defects in the ammunition which developed late in the spring.

September 18.—The largest troop movement ever undertaken in this country begins when the 250,000 conscripts from New York entrain for the sixteen cantonments where they are to undergo intensive war-training.

Caleb Bragg, of the Military Aviation School, at Hempstead Plains, L. I., breaks the altitude record in this country when he rises to a height of 22,000 feet.

The $7,000,000,000 War Deficiency Bill passes the House by a unanimous vote.

Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board will take personal charge of the adjustment of the labor difficulties in San Francisco. He is expected to leave for the coast tomorrow.

September 19.—Declaring that the War Industries Board has failed to meet the situation, speakers at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City urge the formation of a new Government department similar to the British Minister of Munitions.

Plans for calling out more men registered for military service are indicated by Secretary Baker, who asks the Senate Appropriations Committee for an additional $287,416,000 to provide equipment for a total force of 2,300,000 men.

America's great mobilization proceeds smoothly and without railroad congestion. At more than 4,000 points in the United States men are entrained for the cantonments.

Witnesses in the Ordnance Department investigation in Washington agree that the presence of free sulfur in small-arms primers was the cause of the misfires and hang-fires complained of, and Major Munroe testifies that 8,000,000 primers have been condemned since the trouble was discovered.

A resolution recommending the amendment of the Conscription Law so as to limit the number of drafted men in a single family to two is adopted by the District Appeals Board of New York, of which Charles E. Hughes is chairman.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

September 13.—Petrograd announces the collapse of the revolt of General Korniloff, who, it is said, has notified the Government of his intention to surrender upon the arrival at Mohilev of General Alexieff, who has been appointed to the chief command in the Army.

While the infantry and artillery fighting has been checked by heavy weather, London reports active work by Allied aviators in Belgium. In two bombing-raids—during which a German torpedo-destroyer and seaplanes are struck—tons of explosives are dropt on Zeebrugge Mole.

Austrians in renewed attempts to dislodge the Italians from controlling points on Monte San Gabriele are checked by General Cadorna's troops with heavy losses on both sides, London dispatches announce. Vienna reports that the Italians have forty-eight divisions engaged on a thirty-two-mile front.

British official records announce a heavy bombardment by the enemy east of Bullecourt resulting in an entry of the British trenches. They are driven back after sharp fighting, leaving many dead and prisoners.

September 14.—London announces the success of the British Navy in recent engagements in which eight German submarines are reported to have been sunk in open battles.

A London dispatch announces that Generals Drawavski and Stefavov with five other officers who joined the Korniloff movement were taken by their troops from the Town Hall of Viborg, Finland, where they had been arraigned before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and killed.

Petrograd dispatches state that the city is again quiet and that large numbers of refugees are returning. The Cabinet crisis still continues serious despite the breaking of the rebellion. A special war-committee, to be presided over by the Premier, will plan a reorganization of the Army.

London dispatches report a battle raging along the Meuse, the Germans attempting to force the French advance line northeast of Verdun. The artillery activity is increasing to great intensity.

The Italian forces again take the summit of San Gabriele after three weeks' fighting, the Embassy at Washington announces. As the Austrians no longer hold important supporting points the reports indicate that the Italians will be able to hold their positions.

September 15.—The Russian revolt ends with the arrest of General Korniloff at his headquarters at Mohilev, with General Lokomski, his chief aid, and two subordinate commanders, Petrograd reports. General Krymoff, the actual commander of the Korniloff forces, committed suicide on Thursday after his arrest and removal to Petrograd.

The French War Office reports violent artillery action on the Meuse, and a successful surprize attack on the German trenches near Mont Haut. The troops of the German Crown Prince are reported to have given up almost all of the ground gained in the Verdun district. Four German airplanes are reported destroyed by British airmen in the Champagne district.

Altho the decision has been definitely won by the Italians, the battle of Monte San Gabriele still rages, London reports, the Austrians resisting with dogged fury.

September 16.—Premier Kerensky, as "Minister and President," declares Russia a republic. The Cossacks, however, are believed to hold the balance of power in the country and have already taken a definite stand against the Government, by replying to its request for their leader, General Kaledines, that it will be impossible to obey the command as General Kaledines must attend the military conference of the Cossacks in his official capacity of hetman.

London reports that British raiders at

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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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for the
Business Man

Every business house in the country is the employer of Uncle Sam—for what firm could get along without the U. S. Postal Service? Business, both domestic and foreign, depends largely upon the colossal organization of the Post Office. Every business man should know not only how this great service is administered, but also how he can put it to greater and more practical use in his own business. All this is explained in the wonderful story of the greatest business organization in the world—

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

by DANIEL C. ROPER, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General and now a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission. This is a vivid and delightful description of the Postal Service in its many amazing phases, that will prove of the greatest interest to every one who has occasion to use the U. S. Mail. The book reviews the wonderful development of the postal system from the time of delivery by horseman and stage-coach to the present day with its delivery by railroad and aeroplane. And it explains the working of the Post-Office in its many great branches.

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The vital importance to business of the postal money order system, the registered mail system, the parcel post system, etc., can not be overestimated. To them is due an enormous increase in the volume of business done by mail. No one can afford to be ignorant of the business opportunities offered by these developments in the postal service. This book explains them fully.

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Without the great postal system and its facilities for international communication, the home folks could not keep in continual touch with their boys at the front. How the United States has built up its international mail service over the whole world is told in this book. Dozens of subjects like these are treated:

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THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE
THE POST OFFICE AS A BANK
POST OFFICE WORK AS A VOCATION

This is but a suggestion of the many fascinating phases of the subject covered in the volume. The work is written in popular style. The reading of it offers both genuine entertainment and information of great value. This work has been highly recommended by many prominent men. These expressions are typical of many:

"The book is a companion for the business man and for those who are in any way connected with the postal service. Allow me to express the opinion that in the chapter on 'Foreign Trade by Post' there are suggested methods of communication which will help to open up and improve our expanding commercial relations."
—*James M. Baker, Secretary of the United States Senate.*

"I cannot too strongly recommend this book as a high class production of especial value and merit. To my mind it should be on the desk of every business man in the country."
—*Edwin O. Wood, Treasurer Chevrolet Motor Company.*

The volume is durably bound in cloth and artistically decorated. It contains 400 pages.

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two points force their way into the German trenches and hold their gains.

September 18.—The French ministerial declaration is read by the new Premier, Prof. Paul Painlevé, and reaffirms the determination to continue the war until the separation of Alsace and Lorraine from Germany is assured.

Premier Kerensky, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army, with the Ministers of War and Marine, leaves for general headquarters at Mohilev, where General Korniloff, leader of the recent revolt, is confined with twenty-three generals, Petrograd reports.

Reports from the French front reaching London announce that the Germans, after a sharp engagement, reach the French lines on the Neufchatel road, but are unable to hold their positions. Enemy surprize attacks on the Meuse are repulsed, and the Germans are reported to have suffered material losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Spirited artillery actions are reported in the Champagne district. An official statement from the French War Office announces that five German airplanes were brought down on September 17.

September 19.—The British Admiralty reports the following results of German submarine activity during the past week: Arrivals, 2,695; sailings, 2,737. British merchant ships of more than 1,600 tons sunk by submarine or mine, 8; under 1,600 tons, including 9 previously, 20. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 6. Fishing-vessels sunk, 1.

Action on the French front centers around Verdun, London reports, and victory is claimed by both Berlin and Paris.

Taking advantage of the absence of Premier Kerensky at the front, the Maximalists are reported by Petrograd dispatches as organizing to control the Democratic Congress which opens next week.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

September 13.—Advices received in Amsterdam from Vienna state that the reply of the Central Powers to Pope Benedict's peace proposal will be made next week.

September 14.—A Vienna dispatch states that the German reply to the Pope's peace message will declare that the papal proposals are regarded as a suitable basis for negotiations.

September 15.—The General commanding the Eleventh German Reserve Division has put a price of 400 marks on the first American soldier to be brought into his lines, dead or alive.

A dispatch to the Red-Cross Council in Washington states that the bombing by a German aeroplane of the Harvard base hospital was deliberate, as the target was "unmistakable as a hospital." The German aviator in derision followed his fifth and last bomb by a handful of pfennigs.

September 16.—A report from Amsterdam states that at the last moment Germany decides to eliminate most of her "terms" in her reply to the Pope's peace message, and to make her reply general in character.

September 17.—The Austrians in fierce attacks attempt to retake the ground gained by the Italians on the Isonzo front, but without success, London reports.

September 18.—The flood of peace rumors which the censor is permitting to be published in German newspapers leads London to the belief that Berlin is preparing home opinion for another peace overture.

FOREIGN

September 14.—Following a series of Cabinet meetings the Swedish Government takes steps to reform conditions in the Foreign Office, Stockholm dispatches announce. It is intimated that a request for an explanation of the Argentine incident has been made to Germany.

Dispatches from Paris announce the death of Corporal William Henry Meeker, of New York, killed in an airplane accident at Pau, due to the stalling of his motor. Meeker was a Harvard man and formerly editor of the Harvard *Crimson.*

September 15.—Foreign Minister Lindman, of Sweden, states in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press in Stockholm that his Government has stopt the transmission of all German dispatches and will take the steps necessary to satisfy the United States.

September 17.—The Argentine Foreign Office is informed by its Minister in Berlin that the German Government has exprest regrets over the action of Count Luxburg, but the Argentine Government declines to accept the verbal assurances of Berlin, and a break seems likely.

September 19.—The Argentine Senate declares for the breaking off of relations with Germany. There is strong public feeling in favor of the passage of the resolution which now goes to the Chamber of Deputies.

DOMESTIC

September 17.—President Wilson selects Byron R. Newton, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to succeed Dudley Field Malone as Collector of the Port of New York, Washington reports.

Declaring that one who counsels resistance to the draft is as culpable as he is cowardly, Justice Mullan in the Supreme Court of New York denies the application of Leon Samson, the pacifist, for reinstatement in Columbia University.

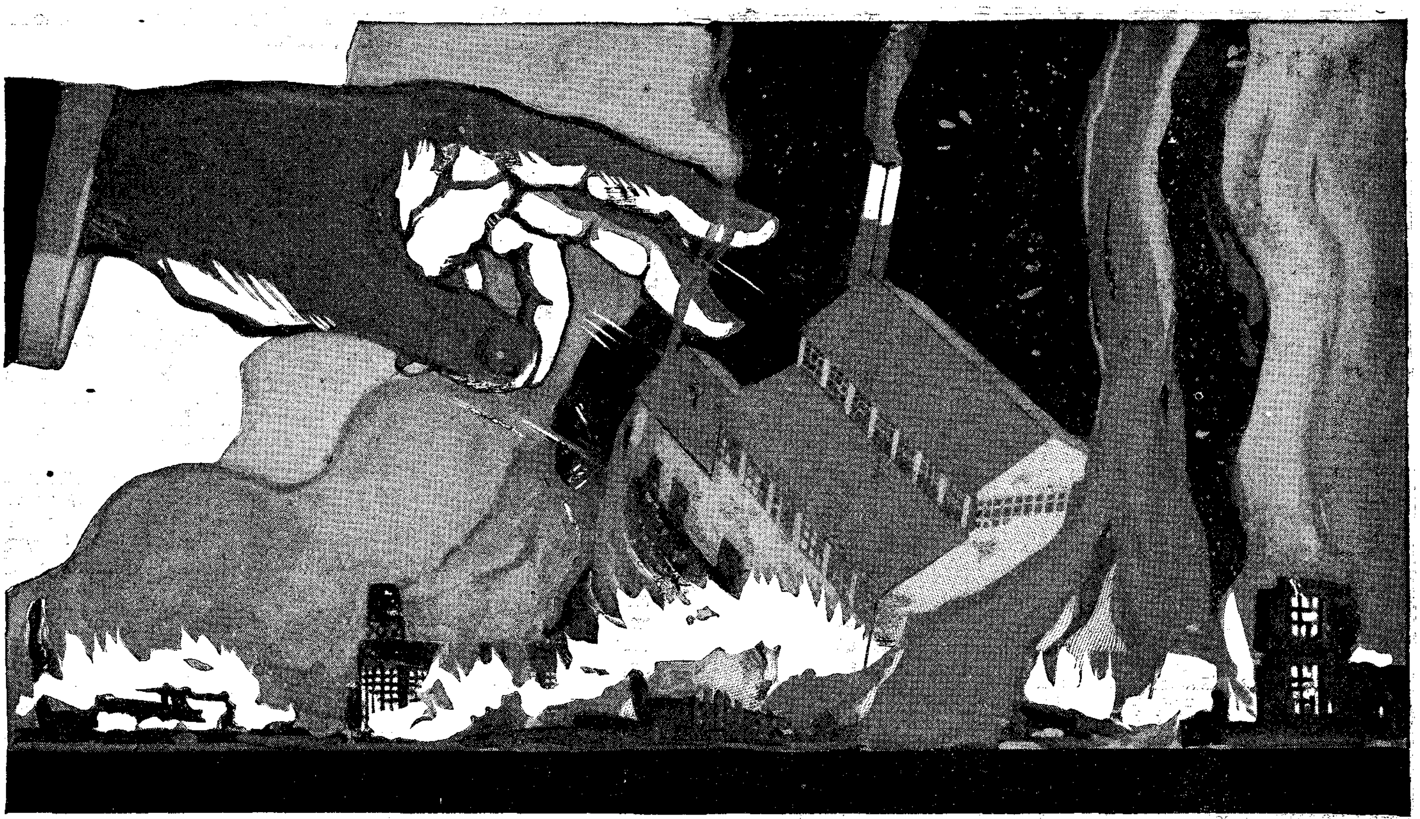
September 18.—The grand jury presentment on soap-box sedition upbraids New York City magistrates for failing to perform their duty, urges drastic action, and instructs the police of the city to end seditious preaching on the streets.

September 19.—Arbuckle Brothers announce that they will be forced to close down their sugar-refinery in Brooklyn for an indefinite period because of the lack of raw sugar.

Frugal to the End.—Not long ago a certain publication had an idea. Its editor made up a list of thirty men and women distinguished in art, religion, literature, commerce, politics, and other lines, and to each he sent a letter or a telegram containing this question: "If you had but forty-eight hours more to live, how would you spend them?" his purpose being to embody the replies in a symposium in a subsequent issue of his periodical.

Among those who received copies of the inquiry was a New York writer. He thought the proposition over for a spell, and then sent back the truthful answer by wire, collect:

"One at a time."—*Saturday Evening Post.*



Don't Feed Your Business to Fire

A burned-down factory is a particularly disastrous loss today. For the world needs the output of every manufacturer as never before. And a ruined plant must cancel contracts which may involve the lives of millions of men here and abroad.

Yet fire protection is comparatively cheap. We can show you how to build fire-safe roofs, floors, walls, and partitions at a saving of many dollars in every step of construction—of many dollars in lowered maintenance costs over a long period of years.

The roof we recommend will be made of concrete over GF Self-Sentering. The floors, ceilings, walls and partitions will be cement-plastered over Self-Sentering. Rigid tests have proved that such construction forms an impenetrable, imperishable barrier to fire. It offers no foothold to moisture or decay.

Economy starts with the purchasing of the materials. You can omit the costly item of lumber for temporary wooden forms. None is needed where Self-Sentering is used. It is in itself a combined reinforcing and centering. It acts as form for the wet concrete and as permanent reinforcing after the concrete has set.

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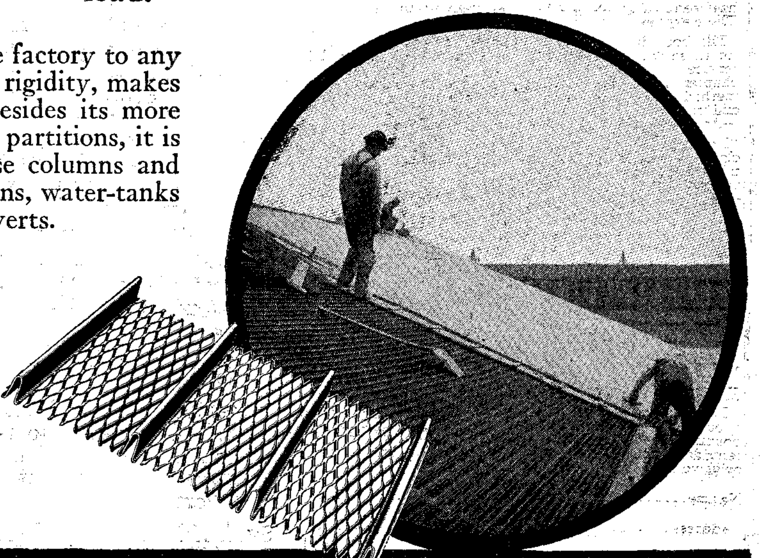
The pliability of Self-Sentering (it can be curved at the factory to any radius—12 inches or over) combined with its absolute rigidity, makes it adaptable to a wide range of concrete structures. Besides its more common application to roofs, floors, ceilings, walls, and partitions, it is used extensively for beam and column protection, false columns and posts, steps, stairs, seat risers, garages, stores, additions, water-tanks of any size, silos, conduits, fences, bridge floors and culverts.

The new illustrated book on Self-Sentering should be in the hands of all prospective builders of industrial or mercantile structures. Data of value to architects, engineers or contractors also sent free on request.



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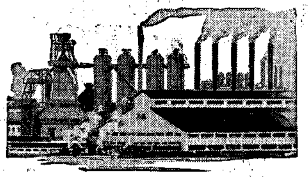

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INVESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

"BABY BONDS" WITH HIGH YIELDS

COINCIDENT with the recent decline in stocks was a somewhat general decline in bonds—a rather unusual decline it has been. Jacob Schmuckler, in *The Investment Weekly*, sets forth as a cause of it the heavy demands made upon capital and an extended liquidation by large investors that has taken place in their efforts to escape increased taxation. The prices of bonds, he says, have in consequence "generally declined in the last few months to exceptional bargain levels." As a result "there are many secure issues in $100 denominations yielding attractive rates of return, which the small investor can buy to advantage." Thus, liquidation by larger investors "has made bargains for small ones." Unlike the large investor, the small one has little to fear from increased taxation.

The writer presents in his article a list of "baby" bonds that he believes to be desirable purchases for small investors. He reminds his readers that the requisites of an ideal bond are substantial security of income return and principal value, good marketability, highest return compatible with the first requirement, and rather short maturity. To secure all these qualities in one issue would be difficult, but there are many bonds designated in the list that combine two or more in a marked degree. Included among the issues suitable for the small investor are also a few bonds with very long maturities. These yield, he says, on the whole, "attractive returns in view of their strong security, are of high marketability, and pretty desirable investments for a limited portion of one's funds." This list of bonds, of which a part only is given below, in denominations of $100, gives current market prices, rates of return if held to maturity, and investment ratings. Those suitable for the small investor are designated "S."

BONDS IN $100 DENOMINATIONS

GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPALS

	About Current Market	*Approximate Rate of Return at Current Market*
S. Anglo French external 5s, due 1920	93½–93¾	7.20
S. American Foreign Securities 5s, due 1919	96¾–96⅞	6.55
S. City of Paris 5 yr. 6s, due 1921	94⅜–94½	7.30
S. City of Marseilles 3 yr. 6s, due 1919	95	8.20
S. City of Lyons 6 yr. 6s, due 1919	95⅜	8.15
S. City of Bordeaux 3 yr. 6s, due 1919	95⅜	8.15
S. Dominion of Canada War-Loans 5s, due 1925	96 –96⅛	5.56
S. Japanese Government 2nd series 4½s, due 1925	84⅛–86½	7.00
S. Liberty Loan 3½s, due 1947	99⁹²/₁₀₀	3.50%
S. Federal Farm Loan 4½s, due 1937	101⅛	4.25
S. State of South Carolina 4s, due 1952	100–101	3.98
S. City of New Orleans imp. 5s, due 1929		4.75–5.00 basis
S. City of Baltimore 4s, due 1962		4.00–4.05 basis
S. New York City reg. 4½s, due 1957	101⅞–102½	4.38
S. New York City 4¼% corporate stock, due 1966	95	4.52

Railroads	*About Current Market*	*Approximate Yield at Current Market*	*Moody's 1917 Rating*
S. Atlantic Coast Line conv. deb. 4s, due 1925	84 – 86	5.66	Aa
S. Canadian Pacific 6% note ctfs., due 1924 (1)	101⅛–101½	5.79	Aa
Central Vermont 1st 4s, due 1920	80 (asked)	9.00	Baa
S. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul conv. 4½s, due 1932	90¼– 90½	5.44	Aa
S. Colorado & Southern ref. & ext. 4½s, due 1935	78 – 79	6.58	A
Erie R. R. gen. mtge, conv. 4s, series D, due 1953	67⅛– 68½	6.28	Ba
S. New York Central ref. & imp. 4½s, due 2013	91⅝– 92	4.90	Aaa
S. New York Central conv. deb. 6s, due 1935	105 –105¼	5.55	A
New York, New Haven & Hartford conv. deb. 6s, due 1948	96 – 97	6.25	Baa
New York, New Haven & Hartford conv. deb. 3½s, due 1956	59 – 62	6.32	Ba
S. Norfolk & Western 1st cons. 4s, due 1996	88 – 88⅞	4.52	Aaa
S. St. Louis-San Francisco prior lien 4s, due 1950	62¼– 63	6.87	Baa
Seaboard Air Line 1st & cons. 6s, due 1945	93¾ (asked)	6.49	Ba
S. St. Louis-San Francisco prior lien 5s, due 1950	78½– 79	6.58	Baa
S. Central Pacific 1st ref. 4s, due 1949	82⅞ (asked)	5.08	Aaa
Western Pacific 1st 5s, due 1946 (1) $20 also	85⅝– 85⅞	6.07	Ba
Public Utilities			
Aberdeen Light & Power 1st 6s, due 1931	101½	5.90	
S. American Gas & Electric coll. trust 5s, due 2007	90 – 92	5.55	Aa
S. American Power & Light 6% notes, due 1921	99½–101	6.00	Baa
S. American Telephone & Telegraph coll. trust 5s, due 1946	96⅝– 97	5.20	Aaa
American Telephone & Telegraph conv. 4½s, due 1933	100 –103	4.36	Aa
Arkansas Light & Power 1st 6s, due 1945	100 (asked)	6.00	Baa
S. Buffalo General Electric 1st ref. 5s, due 1939	96 – 98	5.07	A
Central Georgia Power 1st 5s, due 1938	85 – 90	6.00	Ba
Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power 1st & ref. 5s, due 1920	94 – 97½	6.45	Ba
S. Detroit Edison 1st & ref. 5s, due 1940	94 – 96	5.38	Aa
S. Hudson County Gas 1st 5s, due 1949	96 –100	5.13	Aa
S. International Railway of Buffalo ref. & imp. 5s, due 1962	86 – 91	5.78	Baa
S. Kansas City Railways 1st 5s, due 1944	91 – 92	5.60	Baa
Kings County Elec. Lt. & Power conv. deb. 6s, due 1925	108	4.78	Aa
S. Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s, due 1919	99¼– 99⅜	5.87	Aaa
S. Long Island Lighting 1st 5s, due 1936	99	5.06	Baa
New Orleans Railway & Light gen. & ref. 5s, due 1949	87½	5.86	Ba
Standard Gas & Electric deb. 6s, due 1935	90 – 95	6.87	Ba
S. Syracuse Light & Power coll. trust 5s, due 1954	84½– 90	5.98	A
Industrials			
S. American Agricultural Chem. conv. deb. 5s, due 1924	99 – 99⅞	5.10	Baa
S. American Steel Foundries deb. 4s, due 1923	90 – 93	5.95	Baa
S. American Typefounders s. f. deb. 6s, due 1939	94 – 96	6.49	Aa
S. American Steel Foundries 1st 6s, due 1935	99 –101½	5.98	A
S. General Electric deb. 3½s, due 1942, series C	78 – 81½	4.93	Aaa
Lackawanna Steel 1st cons. 5s, due 1950	104¾–105	4.72	Baa
S. Liggett & Myers deb. 7s, due 1944	117½–119	5.68	Aa
S. Liggett & Myers deb. 5s, due 1951	99⅜–100½	5.02	Aa
S. Loriliard (P) Co. deb. 7s, due 1944	116¼–116⅞	5.78	Aa
United States Rubber 1st & ref. 5s, due 1946	86¼– 86½	6.06	Ba
S. American Smelting & Refining 1st 5s, due 1947	91⅝– 91⅞	5.57	A

Mr. Schmuckler explains that the ratings devised by John Moody are used in these tables, and in a general way are based on a consideration of security and salability. Mr. Moody's ratings range from "Aaa" to "F," and designate securities from the highest grade to those which are virtually worthless. In the above list all issues not given at least a "Ba" rating are omitted. The ratings of "Aaa" and "Aa" designate, in a general way, high-grade issues.

THE LABOR-MARKET AS SHOWN IN THE STATE OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

Interesting facts as to the labor-market during the past summer are supplied in a review of it, just issued by the New York State Department of Labor. The review is based on reports obtained from 1,600 representative firms having over 600,000 employees with a weekly pay-roll of more than $9,000,000. More than one-third of the factory-workers of the State are included in the showing. Following are points of special interest in the review:

"Manufacturing activity in New York State in July, 1917, was somewhat less pronounced than in June, which in turn showed a slight decline as compared with May. As compared with June, the number of employees decreased one-half of one per cent. and the total aggregate of wages decreased slightly more. The vacation season, which is utilized for inventory purposes and for making repairs, was chiefly responsible for this decline. Labor disputes likewise played a part. As compared with June, six of the eleven industrial groups reported in July decreases in both number of employees and in amount of wages paid out. In three of the groups, there were increases in employees and in wages. A new high record in wages was established for each of these three. July, 1917, was much more active than the corresponding month in either of the three preceding years. The increase in employees as compared with July of last year was 5 per cent. and in wages 20 per cent. Corresponding increases over July, two years ago, were 22 and 54 per cent. respectively, and over July, three years ago, 22 and 59 per cent. respectively. The average per capita earnings of all employees, including both sexes, for one week in July, 1917, were $16.17 as compared with $16.20 in the previous month. The corresponding sum for July of last year was $14.11; for July, two years ago, $12.66; and for July, three years ago, $12.54.

"The metals, machinery, and conveyances group, which has a much larger number of employees and pays much more in wages than any other group included in these returns, reported in July a decrease of one per cent. in number of employees and of one and one-half per cent. in amount of wages as compared with June. Only three of the eleven industries in the group reported increased wage-payments. The machinery industry, the weightiest in the group, reported an increase, as did also sheet-metal work and hardware, and cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus. The most important decrease was in brass, copper, and aluminum manufacture. Labor disputes reduced production in boat- and ship-building. As compared with July, one year ago, the group had 6 per cent. more employees and paid out 23 per cent. more wages.

"The wood manufactures group reported in July a negligible decrease as compared with June in employees and in amount of wages. The decrease was mainly in the manufacture of musical instruments. Saw- and planing-mills were more active. The group had 2 per cent. more employees and paid out 16 per cent. more wages than in July of last year.

"The furs, leather, and rubber goods group employed in July one per cent. fewer workers and paid out one per cent. less in wages than in June. The manufacture of furs and fur goods reported a seasonal increase. All other industries, except rubber and gutta-percha goods, reported decreases. As compared with July of last year, the group had 3 per cent. more employees and paid out 17 per cent. more wages.

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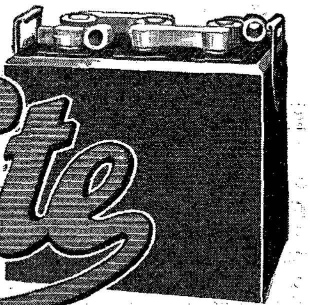

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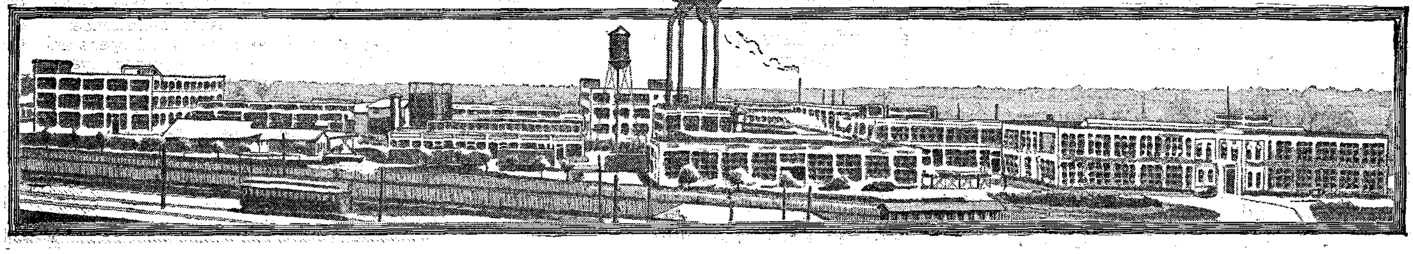


"The paper industry reported in July a decrease of more than one per cent. in number of employees and also in amount of wages as compared with June. The number of employees was 9 per cent. greater and the amount of wages paid was 21 per cent. greater than in July, one year ago.

"The printing and paper-goods group reported almost no change in July as compared with June. As compared with July of last year, the group employed one per cent. fewer workers and paid out six per cent. more wages.

"The textiles group reported in July nearly one per cent. decrease in employees and a negligible increase in wages as compared with June. Cotton goods and miscellaneous textiles each reported gains. Other industries reported losses. The greatest decline, both as compared with last month and with July of last year, was in the manufacture of woolen carpets. As compared with last year, the group had nearly one per cent. fewer employees but paid out 15 per cent. more wages.

"The clothing, millinery, and laundering group in July employed one and one-half per cent. fewer workers than in June. The decrease in amount of wages paid was negligible. Of the seven industries in the group, two only—women's clothing and laundering-cleaning-dyeing—reported increases. The decreases were seasonal, being most pronounced in men's shirts and furnishings and in women's underwear. As compared with July of last year, the group employed 6 per cent. more workers and paid out 20 per cent. more in wages.

"The food, liquors, and tobacco industry in July had 4 per cent. more workers and paid out nearly 3 per cent. more wages than in June, establishing a new high record in the latter respect. Fruit and vegetable canneries, now in the full swing of the season, reported the largest gain. Miscellaneous groceries reported the next largest gain. Flour and cereals reported the only loss of importance. As compared with July of last year, the group had 5 per cent. more employees and paid out 19 per cent. more wages.

"The water, light, and power industry employed in July 4 per cent. more employees and paid out 5 per cent. more wages than in June, thereby establishing new high records in both respects. As compared with July, one year ago, there were 12 per cent. more employees and 21 per cent. more wages were paid."

SILVER AT ITS HIGHEST PRICE SINCE 1890

The first week in September saw the price of silver advance to the highest figure known since 1890—that is, to 95⅝ cents per ounce in this country, to $1 per ounce in Canada. On September 19th the price had advanced to 1.05½ and predictions were made that it would reach $1.29 per ounce "and thus bring about a true ratio of 16 to 1 between gold and silver." Among the causes for this rise have been cited the fact that production has been declining, with Mexico a negligible factor—due to unsettled conditions and strikes; the fact that American gold has been hoarded abroad so that silver is being used by belligerents for currency, and the further fact that a large demand has come from the Far East. A writer in *The Journal of Commerce* has recently (first week of September) discust the matter in an interesting way:

"It is anticipated that the dollar-mark will shortly be crossed by the official New York quotation, and that the advance will continue beyond that point. The upward movement has persisted steadily since the middle of January. The following table furnishes a comparison of recent quotations at New York and London, with levels ruling during the war-period:

	New York	*London*
September 1, 1915	46⅜c	23 3–16d
September 1, 1916	67¼c	32d
January 1, 1917	75⅜c	36½d
September, 1917	95⅝c	48½d

"Unless there is some radical readjustment of the relation of supply and demand which can not now be foreseen, there is little likelihood that the advance in the price of silver will be checked. This represents the opinion of officials of the producing companies and of firms who trade in the metal. 'When will the price of silver stop mounting? Ask me when the war will end. It is my opinion that the rise will continue until that time,' was the comment of a local authority. Analyzing the situation, he said:

"'The high price of silver is directly attributable to war-conditions, and until these conditions cease to exist the price will continue to advance. What will happen after the war is problematical. One view is that there will be a violent reaction, but I am inclined to the opinion that the demand will continue large, and that the price will not recede to any great extent. Gold will be needed to settle the credit obligations incurred by the warring nations, and silver will be in demand as a circulating medium. Then, it must also be remembered that Germany has been cut off from her usual supply and will require a considerable amount of the metal when peace returns.

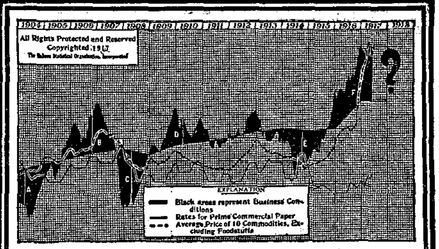
"'Supply and demand are at present practically the only factors influencing the price of silver. On the side of supply there has been a steady curtailment over a period of years, not important for any single year but important in the aggregate. The decline in production during the last decade has amounted to more than 40,000,000 ounces a year, so that the annual production is now well below 200,000,000 ounces. Mexico, which normally is regarded as an important source of supply, has not contributed much silver recently, owing to internal difficulties. Many mines and smelters have been shut down altogether during the period of revolution.

"'In our country the principal obstacle to a larger output has been the labor troubles which have been quite general, strikes tying up several of the copper-mines over extended periods. Then there has been the difficulty in obtaining supplies of materials necessary to production, coal and oil for fuel, mercury, and the chemicals needed to separate the metal from the ore.

"'The demand for silver is the largest experienced in years. The usual requirements of the Far-Eastern countries, China and India, and in Mesopotamia and other Asiatic countries, have expanded with the increase in exports and in prices.

"'But of more importance has been the growing demand for silver for coinage in European countries, notably England and France. In order to finance the war it has been necessary to withdraw all gold from circulation as far as possible to furnish the basis of credit expansion, and silver has come into use as a principal medium of exchange.

"'If the price of silver goes sufficiently high it is conceivable that the various belligerents will start to hoard it as they have done with gold. In that case a cheaper metal will have to be employed for currency as paper money has been shown by experience to be a poor substitute for gold and silver as its value can not be maintained. At present this is only a possibility and will hardly develop unless the war continues for some time. But the price of silver will almost certainly continue its rise and I should not be surprized to see it reach a parity with gold.'"



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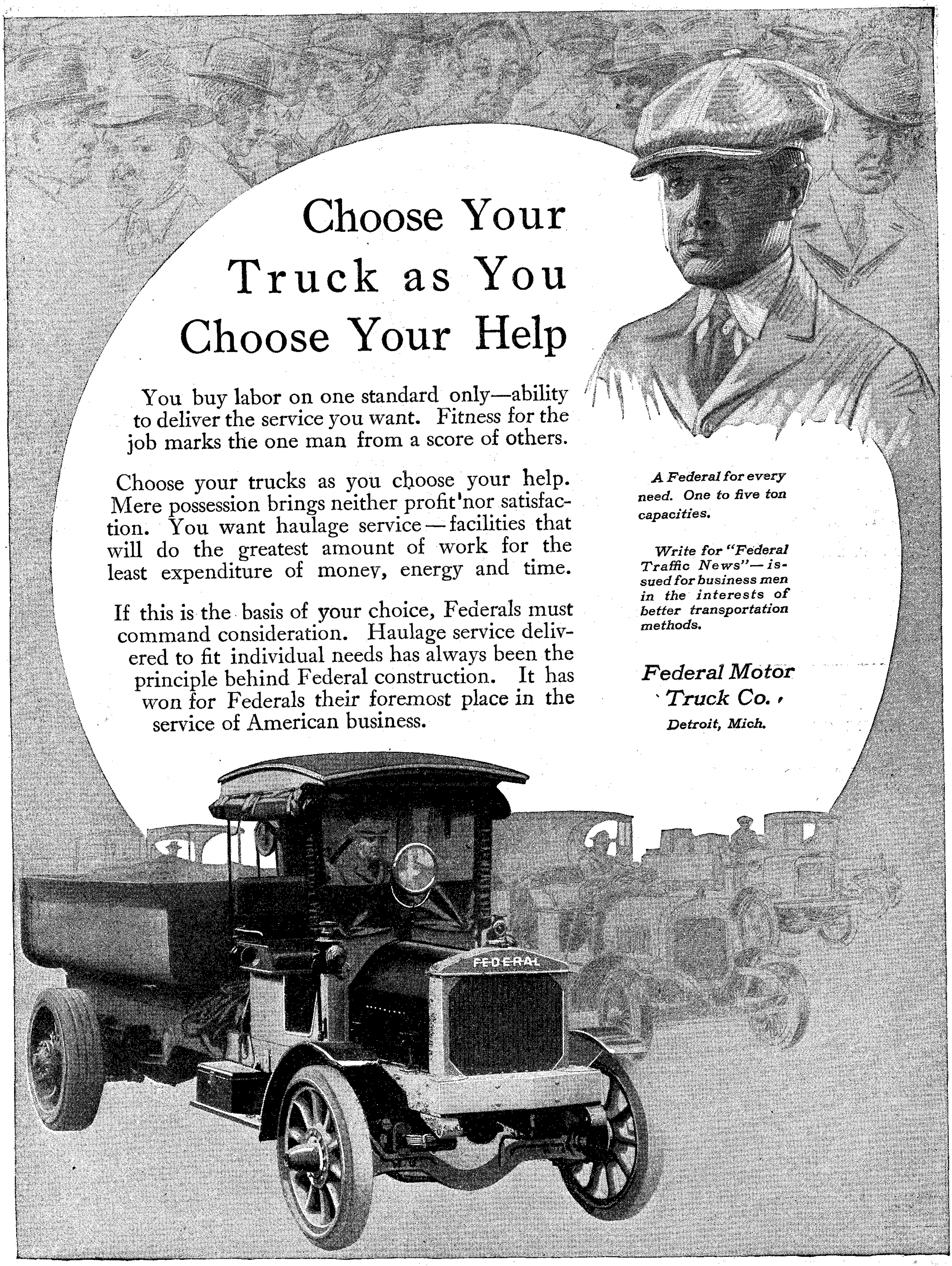
In the same article is presented a table showing the high and low prices of silver in New York and London during the weeks ended January 6 to September 1 of this year:

	London		*New York*	
	High	*Low*	*High*	*Low*
Jan. 6	36½	36½	75⅜	75⅜
Jan. 13	36⅜	36	75¼	74⅜
Jan. 20	37	36	76⅛	74⅜
Jan. 27	37 7/16	37 3/16	77	76½
Feb. 3	37⅜	37¼	76⅞	76⅝
Feb. 10	37⅝	37⅜	77⅜	76⅞
Feb. 17	38 7/16	38⅛	79	78⅜
Feb. 24	38⅛	37⅝	78⅜	77⅜
Mar. 3	37½	37⅛	77⅛	76¼
Mar. 10	37 5/16	37⅛	76⅝	75⅜
Mar. 17	36⅞	35⅞	75	73
Mar. 24	36 3/16	35¾	72⅜	71⅞
Mar. 31	36½	35 11/16	73⅜	71¾
Apr. 7	36 13/16	36 5/16	74⅛	73⅝
Apr. 14	36⅝	36 9/16	73¾	73⅝
Apr. 21	37 3/16	36 9/16	74⅞	73⅝
Apr. 28	37⅝	37	74⅛	72⅞
May 5	38½	37¾	75⅛	74⅜
May 12	38	37⅞	74⅞	74⅝
May 19	38	37⅞	74⅞	74⅝
May 26	38	37⅞	74⅞	74⅝
June 2	38⅛	37⅞	75⅛	74⅝
June 9	38 7/16	38⅛	75¾	75⅛
June 16	39 1/16	38¾	77	76⅜
June 23	39⅞	39½	78½	77⅞
June 30	39⅞	39½	78½	77⅞
July 7	39⅞	39½	78½	77⅞
July 14	41	39 15/16	80⅞	78¾
July 21	41¼	39 13/16	81¼	78½
July 28	39⅞	39⅝	78⅝	78½
Aug. 4	40⅝	39⅝	80¾	78⅛
Aug. 11	42 1/16	41½	82⅞	80¾
Aug. 18	44	42 1/16	86¾	82⅞
Aug. 25	44⅞	44½	88½	87¾
Sept. 1	46	45	90¾	88¾

Below is another table which sets forth the high and low quotations of silver, expresst in pence at London, the silver market of the world, for a period of years, this table showing that the present price is the highest since 1890:

	High	*Low*
1917	48½	36
1916	37⅛	26 11/16
1915	27¼	22½
1914	27¾	22⅛
1913	29⅜	26 1/16
1912	29 11/16	25⅛
1911	26⅛	23 11/16
1910	26¼	23 3/16
1909	24⅞	23 9/16
1908	27	22
1907	32 7/16	24 9/16
1906	33⅛	29
1905	30 3/16	25 7/16
1904	28 9/16	24 7/16
1903	28½	24 11/16
1902	26 3/16	21 15/16
1901	29 9/16	24 15/16
1900	30 3/16	27
1895	31⅜	27⅛
1894	31¾	27¾
1893	38¾	30½
1892	43¾	37⅞
1891	48¾	43½
1890	51⅜	43⅝
1889	44⅜	41⅞
1888	44⅝	41⅝
1887	47⅛	43¼
1886	47	42
1885	50	46⅞
1884	51⅜	49½
1883	51	50
1882	52½	50
1881	52⅞	50⅞
1880	52⅞	51⅝
1879	53¾	48⅞
1878	55¼	49½

Discussing the causes of this rise, a writer in *The Financial World* says, as to the shortage in production, that many mines have been shut down by reason of previous low prices, while labor shortage at mines that were producing has served only to aggravate the situation. At the same time, the demand arising for fractional coinage in the United States "has increased enormously owing to the industrial activity." The same increased demand has developed in the countries of our Allies and in India and China and Japan, but "the enormous increase in the war-debt of the world, the interest on which is payable in gold, is really the primary cause of the movement in silver metal." The theory is, that the world "will be unable to meet all its interest payments in the yellow metal, and that a reorganization of the monetary system



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may be found necessary." Should a metal standard of payment be preserved, "undoubtedly silver will be utilized more and more, and its big rise will make the situation less difficult to handle than seemed when prices of the white metal were 45 per cent. below present levels." Europe, or a great part of it, says this writer, is already using silver as never before, and the Orient is taking enormous quantities in payment for goods it is selling abroad. Meanwhile, the greater the use made of silver by other nations "the better it will be for the United States, as it will tend to keep our big gold supplies here."

A writer in the New York *Times* comments on this rise that "perhaps William Jennings Bryan, in the intervals of his early fall lectures, may pause long enough to heave a reminiscent sigh." With silver at a dollar an ounce, his famous "16 to 1" ratio "certainly does not seem so far away as it did, especially in view of confident predictions, before the war came along to upset all the prophets, that dollar silver would never be seen again."

Too Much Camouflage.—"Gladys," said Mr. Cumrox, "what's the idea of these extravagant clothes and the face make-up?"

"We can't ignore the fashion. I don't want to be different and conspicuous."

"Maybe it's all right. But it does seem to me that in a community that is still peaceable there's no need of so much camouflage."—*Washington Star.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. F.," Beith, Scotland.—"(1) We have keen-*ness*, stern-*ness*, drunken-*ness*, barren-*ness*, mean-*ness*, and wanton-*ness*. Why not forgiven-*ness?* (2) Is it not somewhat confusing to use the word *forego* (to relinquish or renounce) in this sense while what appears a participial form of the same word—*foregoing*—has the meaning of *past* or *preceding?* (3) Why should the abstract term *relation* be so frequently employed even by speakers of good English when we have such an excellent concrete word—*relative*—to serve the purpose more correctly?"

(1) As you are no doubt aware, the Anglo-Saxon form of the word "forgive" was *forgiefan*, and "forgiveness," *forgifennys* or *forgifennes*. In a translation of Beda's "Historia Ecclesiastica Gentius Anglorum," dating from the close of the tenth century, the word "forgiveness" is spelled *forgifnesse*, which shows that the *n* of the parent term was dropped about this time. The full inflections of the Anglo-Saxon period were broken up during the first century of the Early Middle English period (1100-1200). During this time confusion of grammatical forms was the rule rather than the exception. Side by side might be seen the full inflections of the Anglo-Saxons and the broken inflections of the Transition period, which period, owing to its broken inflections, is sometimes termed the Semi-Saxon. The breaking-down, or leveling of the inflections, was completed by 1250.

The Anglo-Saxon affix *-ness* has been added more frequently to adjectives than to participles. It may be found in some of the latter, as in *indebtedness*, and has served to form abstract nouns expressing quality or state in conjunction with the following adjectives: dark-*ness*, inward-*ness*, supple-*ness*. This affix has been added later to a number of other words of the same kind without regard to their form and origin. In Middle and Early Modern English the initial of the suffix was sometimes omitted when the final letter of the parent word was *n*. Thus, such words as we spell brown-*ness*, clean-*ness*, green-*ness*, etc., were spelled *brownesse*, *clenesse*, *grenes*, or *grenesse*, etc. Commenting on the etymological sense of *forgiveness*, Sir James Murray ("New English Dictionary," *s. v.*) says: "The etymological sense, 'condition or fact of being forgiven,' is not clearly evidenced even in Old English, tho in expressions like 'the forgiveness of sins,' the word may admit of being thus interpreted."

(2) Altho the practise of writing *forego* (to abstain from, relinquish) instead of *forgo* is common both in Great Britain and in the United States, the blame for it belongs to the people rather than to the lexicographers. Usage is now slowly determining which of the forms shall survive. The New Standard Dictionary places both spellings on record, but says that *forgo* is the better etymological spelling. In view of the fact that the form *forego* (go before) antedates *forgo* (relinquish) it would seem preferable to restrict these separate spellings to the respective meanings given to the words. Sir James Murray has already done this in his work, tracing *forego* from about the year 850 and *forgo* from a century later. The confusion in modern spelling is to be traced to the fact that in their early uses the prefixes *for* and *fore* have not been clearly distinguished.

(3) The meaning of the word *relation*, "one related by blood or marriage to another," is a sixteenth-century offshoot of its earlier sense, "that by which things are connected, either objectively or in the mind; the standing of two or more things with reference each to the other; connection." William Langland ("Vision of Piers Plowman") is cited by Murray as having made the earliest use of the latter sense (1393); the former, however, has not been found as occurring earlier than Henry VII.'s time, about 1502—"His cousin and *relacyon*, the King of Spain" ("Letters of the Kings of England"). The term *relative*, used to designate a relative word in grammar, dates from 1388, but, applied as a noun to persons of kindred blood, is of later date, having come into use about 1650. The practise to which "J. F." refers may perhaps be attributed to the age of the word or to the closer association of the word *relative* in the public mind with the grammar of our speech than with our kindred in blood.

"B. B. B.," Portland, Ore.—"(1) What is an *absolute infinitive?* Please give an example. (2) Has the word *clematis* a plural form and if so, what is its correct pronunciation?"

(1) An *absolute infinitive* is an infinitive phrase used as an independent element; as, "*To confess the truth*, I do not care." (2) The plural of *clematis* is *clematises*, pronounced *klem' a-ti-siz*, *e* as in *get*, *a* as in *sofa*, and the *i's* as in *hit*.

"E. H. C.," Rocky Hill, Conn.—"(1) How is *Oklahoma* pronounced? (2) How does Margaret *Deland* pronounce the surname? (3) Van Dyke in a poem writing on Mary and Martha, the sisters of Lazarus, ends the stanza thus: 'Who shall say which loved the Master *best?*' Is the use of *best* as a comparative a poetical license, or is there authority for such usage?"

(1) *Oklahoma* is pronounced *o''kla-ho'ma—o's* as in *go*, *a's* as in *final*. (2) *Deland* is pronounced *di-land'—i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*. (3) The use of *best* as a comparative is poetic license.

"D. E. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly give the correct use of the verb in the following sentences: 'You and I *are* going,' or 'You and I *am* going'."

Dr. Fernald in his "Working Grammar of the English Language" (p. 293), says: "When the elements of a compound subject are of *different persons*, the verb agrees with the first person in preference to the second or third, and with the second in preference to the third. . . . Thus we may say, Either you or I *am* in error; Either you or he *are* to blame. . . . Such constructions, however, are undesirable. We may avoid them by using a verb which agrees with the first nominative, and repeating the verb (in the proper person and number) after the other or others; as, Either you *are* in error or I *am;* Either you *are* to blame or he *is;* or by using one of the uninflected auxiliaries (*may*, *can*, *must*, *shall*, or *will*), where person and number make no difference; as, Either you or I *must be* in error."

"L. G.," Lynchburg, Va.—"Please tell me whether the phrase 'under the circumstances' is ever good English. The contention is made that it is not good English, but that 'in the circumstances' should always be used."

Both phrases are correct, mere situation being expressed by "*in* the circumstances," and action affected being performed "*under* the circumstances."

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